The Weekly Post.

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THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

[They are said to have been cast by an Italian for a convent close by his home, in the sunny land of his birth. In the wars between the Italians and Spaniards, the bell founder had the misfortune to lose his sons, who joined the army of Italy, and having no other children, enjoyed, as the solace of his woes, the sweet tones of the bells. During a prolonged absence from his native village, the convent had been plundered and despoiled of its bells. This severed the tie which bound the old man to his home, under the Apennines. He resolved to search the wide world over in hopes of hearing their sound once again. Let the graceful lines of Benis Florence McCarthy tell what chanced:

A bark bound for Erin lay waiting; he entered
  like one in a dream,
Fair winds in the full purple sails led him soon
  to the Shannaus broad stream.
* * * * * * *
Borne on the current, the vessel glides smoothly but swiftly away,
By Carrigaholt, and by many a green sloping
  headland and bay,
'Twixt Craloe's blue hills and green moods, and
  soft sunny shores of Trevoe.
And now the fair City of Limerick spread out on
  the broad banks below.

Still nearer and nearer approaching, the mariners look o'er the town,
The old man sees naught but St. Mary's square
  towers, with the battlements brown;
He listens—as yet all is silent, but now with a
  sudden surprise,
A rich peal of melody rings from that tower
  through the clear sunny skies.

One note is enough: his eyes moisten, his heart
  long so wither'd, outswells:
He has found them—the sons of his labor—his
  musical, magical bells.
At each stroke all the bright past returneth,
  around him the sweet Arno shines:
His children, his darling Francesca, his purple
  clad trellis of vines.
Leaning forward he listens, he gazes, he hears
  in that wonderful strain
The long silent voices that murmur, Oh, leave
  us not, father, again.'
'Tis granted, he smiles, his eye closes, the breath
  from his white lips hath fled,
The father hath gone to his children, the old
  campanero is dead.

LION-HUNTING IN AFRICA.

[Boston Commercial-Bulletin.]

At the close of a fine breezy day in June, 1878, a party of three Englishmen, with Hottentot attendants, an ox team, horses and dogs, were bivouacked, after an exciting day of hunting, on a small plain near the banks of the Sunday, a tributary of the Buffalo river, situated between Fort Lucas and Quagga Krael, in that part of British Caffraria known as Natal, which, as most readers are aware, forms an important portion of South Africa.

The day had been replete with adventure, and the spoils of the chase were varied; but although the prime object of the sportsman was to bring down a tawny lion or two, they did not disdain to have a crack at any wild animal unlucky enough to come within range of their breech-loading "Mantons," consequently their "bag" comprised springboks, guns, wild sheep, Cape rabbits, a few birds &c. With the monarch of the forest, however, they were not so successful. They had sighted a number—singly and in pairs—but in every case their majesties kept a respectful distance, and any attempt at close acquaintance was frustrated by their immediately turning tail and sneaking off in the most unroyal manner, thus refuting the long-cherished idea that the lion is the most courageous of beasts. There are many opinions on this subject, for and against, but, although lions are known at times to display wonderful audacity and bravery, our hunters this day were certainly disgusted, and voted Leo to be both a roaring braggart and coward.

It was not with the most satisfied air, therefore, that they returned to the bivouac which they had quitted in the morning, and, after securing the stock and picketing the horses, sat down to partake of the evening meal prepared by the Hottentot cook. But, after seven hours of sharp riding, the savory odor of springbok (a species of antelope) steaks, stewed rabbits, flapjacks and aromatic oolong, had a wonderfully soothing effect on the hunters; and, when these good things had been done ample justice to, and pipes charged and lighted, the wearied Nimrods cast themselves down with perfect abandon around the fire for a quiet chat before turning in, their black attendents meanwhile applying themselves with much address to the disposal of the remains of the feast.

Although the day was fast declining, the sun had not yet gone down, but was, as it were, amusing itself with the tree-tops and mountains, and lightening up valleys and plains with occasional bursts of golden glory before taking its final dip. The cattle were munching their grain and juicy grass, and, with the exception of the low hum of the little encampment and the occasional chirp of the field cricket, all nature was hushed, when suddenly, the echoes were awakened by a sharp roar, reverberating through the valley below, and bringing the hunters to their feet at a bound. The roar was repeated, followed by yells of men and screams of women, and it did not take our friends long to ascertain the direction from whence the sudden alarm came.

They had remarked, when selecting their camping ground, a couple of Caffre huts—probably Fingoes or Gelakas—about a quarter of a mile distant, on the verge of the first mentioned stream, and concluded that the noise came from that quarter, and without more ado the three white men instantly saddled up, took their arms and departed for the scene.

On arriving they found that the occupants of the little kraal had fled with the exception of a youth of about seventeen, who was engaged in desperately hurling assegais at a large lion standing over a prostrate body, and a short distance beyond they perceived a lioness holding down a second human form, while other lions and cubs were leisurely devouring a couple of Caffre cows.

Taking in the situation at a glance, our friends did not hesitate as to their course; so, riding boldly forward, they in turn delivered their fire at the first lion as they dashed past, and, wheeling in circle, gave the lioness a similar dose. Both beasts being wounded and becoming furious, the hunters had to observe great caution, for the animals left their prey, and, roaring and lashing their flanks with their tails, prepared to attack their assailants; accordingly Hardy, the leader, dismounted, supported closely by his friends Ferguson and Overton, and, approaching to within thirty yards of the lion, knelt, took aim, fired straight at the beast, stretching it dead with a bullet through his heart.

They then quickly turned their attention to its mate, and none too soon, for she had crept forward to within springing distance; and it was lucky that Hardy's weapon was double-barreled, as he had just time to cock his piece and take aim when she, too, bounded upward. He fired the same as before, but with the advantage that his two mounted friends fired twice also; consequently she, like her lord, was placed beyond all further harm-doing. The other lions and cubs made off.

They now turned their attention to the human victims of the raid, and found the prey of the lioness to be a male Caffre, badly mangled and quite dead; that of the lion proved to be a woman, stunned and bruised, but otherwise unhurt. The Caffre youth, now coming up, threw himself prostrate beside the woman, evincing the most intense grief mingled with the deepest affection as he patted her, and, in language unintelligible to his delivers, attempted to arouse her. Overton soon changed his grief to joy by placing his brandy flask to her lips, with almost magical result; and the youth, seeing her restored, hurried off to the other body, but, upon finding life extinct, was once more in despair.

However, savage as he was, he was a philosopher in his way; his father was dead beyond doubt, but his mother was alive; therefore he cast aside his grief for his male parent and indulged in joy at the safety of his mother, alternating his caresses of her with grateful demonsiration toward our friends, particularly Hardy. One of the Hottentots now coming up, he acted as interpreter, and soon the hunters were in possession of the facts attending this evening's adventure. It appeared that the lions had raided on their herd of cattle, and on their flying to the rescue, the savage animals had turned on them with the above result; their Caffre friends, instead of aiding them, incontinently fled, and had not since returned. Such being the case, and seeing now their utter destitution, the hunters offered them the shelter of their bivouac, which they gladly accepted, first burying the husband and father under a large pile of stones; and while they were thus engaged the hunters secured the skins of the lions, and then they all returned to the bivouac. On the way back they learned that the woman's name was Sozemi and that of the youth Kallula; that they were of the Griqua tribe, and that the dead warrior had been a distinguished chief.

MRS. M'MILLAN'S BRACELET.

[New York Times.]

Men are not, as a rule, logical. There is Mr. McMillan, of Toledo, for example. Last week he proclaimed to all his friends that he felt it to be vastly more blessed to give than to receive. He said that he intended to make his wife a beautiful Christmas present, and that the idea gave him more pleasure than the reception of a gift of three dozen Scriptural mottoes for the walls of his parlor could give him. He has now radically changed his opinion, and uses language in regard to Christmas presents which is well adapted to make the blood run cold. The reason for this sudden change of opinion is to the last degree illogical and irrelevant, and how Mr. McMillan can regard himself as a reasonable being it is hard to imagine.

On Thursday last, having worn out all the jewelers in Toledo by a prolonged examination of their stock, Mr. McMillan finally bought a beautiful bracelet for $25, with the provision that he might return it the next day, if, on further consideration he should decide that he did not want it. The bracelet was put up in a nice little box, which was wrapped in white paper, and Mr. McMillan wrote on the paper the touching legend: "For my own precious darling." Putting the box in his overcoat pocket, he went home to tea, in a smiling and happy frame of mind, and meeting Mrs. McMillian, kissed her with so much emphasis that she immediately suspected that something was wrong.

While sitting at the tea-table, Mr. McMillian led ther conversation to the subject of Christmas presents, and incidentally remarked with a twinkle of the eye that showed that he was joking, that he rather thought he should not give his wife anything. He said if he really loved a woman, he should like to give her a splendid bracelet, but of course he did not care enough for anybody to give them anything. Mrs. McMillian might perhaps have taken exception to her husband's remark as a specimen of graceful English, but she was so well persuaded that he was joking that she almost felt she coming bracelet encircling her wrist. For the rest of the meal she was exceedingly affectionate, and did not once indulge in her usual criticisms of the mental and moral habits of her husband.

In the course of the evening Mrs. McMillan surreptitiously searched Mr. McMillan's pockets and discovered the bracelet. She was filled with gratitude and joy. The affectionate words written on the case affected her almost to tears, and she mentally resolved that during the coming year she would abstain from the use of coercive measures of a violent nature except in extreme circumstances and when her temper might be unusually excited.

The next morning Mr. McMillan began to think that perhaps his wife might not be particularly pleased with a bracelet. Besides, $25 really did amount to a large sum. Might it not be better to return the bracelet to the jeweler and to give Mrs. McMillan $10 or $15 in money to spend as she might think proper? He debated the question all day, and toward evening decided that, on the whole, he would take back the bracelet and give his wife a $10 bill. That night, at the tea table, he was even happier and more gay, than he had been on the previous evening. This time he had finally settled the question of what to give his wife, and he practiced a judicious economy by resolving to spend $10 instead of $25. A happier and more affectionable household than that of the McMillan family on the night of the 24th of December could not have been found in all Toledo.

The next morning when the early bells ushered in the happy Christmas season, Mrs. McMillian arose and dressed herself. Her husband woke up while this ceremony was in progress, and after wishing his wife a merry Christmas, told her to bring him his trousers and he would give her a present. The happy wife obeyed, and waited with beating heart for her bracelet. To her inexpressible disappointment, Mr. McMillan took out his purse, gave her a $10 bill and said: "There, my dear; buy what ever you want most. I give you the money instead of jewelry, or anything else, because I want you to have a present that will be some satisfaction to you."

Mrs. McMillan maintained a painful silence. She put the money in her pocket, but never expressed the slightest gratitude for it. As she walked toward a closet and took from it a stout rope, Mr. McMillan began to grow alarmed, and his alarm became very lively when his wife, with amazing swiftness and vigor, bound him to the beadstead, and then went down stairs for the broomstick.

On her reappearance, she asked him in a cold, sarcastic way if his "precious darling" liked her expensive bracelet. "You could't give the wife of your bosom but ten dollars could you?" remarked Mrs. McMillan, italicizing her words with the broomstick; "but you could lavish thirty-dollar bracelets on a wicked, good-for-nothing hussy! Oh! I'll let you know!" And accordingly she did "let Mr. McMillan know," with a strength that he had never before imagined that she possessed. In vain did the unhappy man protest that he had "never given no bracelet to nobody." The angry matron was deaf to his protestations. All day he remained bound to his bed. He had neither breakfast nor dinner, but at frequent intervals Mrs. McMillan went up stairs with the broomstick, and to use her language, "took a fresh hack at him."

It was after Mr. McMillan was released and his bruises had healed sufficiently to enable him to walk without excessive pain, that he proclaimed his detestation of Christmas and of Christmas gifts. It must be adimitted that in this he was grossly illogical. Undoubtedly, his wife was in error, and perhaps expressed her feelings with too much emphasis, and in a way that was open to criticism. Still, there was no reason why Mr. McMillan should denounce Christmas in a broad indiscriminating way, and it is only too evident that he is not a man who can be called an exact and careful reasoner.

A RIVER ROMANCE.

Marrying the Girl Rescued from a Burning Steamer.

A Rochester coorrespondent of the New York *Times* tells a romantic story which has just ended in a happy marriage. In October, 1869, James Fry, the traveling agent of a New Orleans business house, started from St. Louis to that city on the steamer Stonewall. The hay on board took fire and burned, and a fearful panic ensued. A few only of the passengers clug to the steamer, in hope that aid would reach them before the fire forced them to take their last chance in the river. Among these were a family of three persons—evidently father, mother and daughter—the latter apparently about fifteen—young Fry, and a young lady, apparently seventeen or eighteen years old. Of all who had jumped into the river the light of the burning vessel showed one here and there struggling in the water, or swimming away, the river closed over the others. The main spar was burned down and fell into the river before the fire drove the last person from the steamer. The flames at last wrapped the entire vessel about and the passengers, who were huddled together, about the guards were forced to jump. The family mentioned above sprang into the water clasping each other's hands. Fry was a good swimmer, and reached the spar. As he grasped it, the young lady, who had jumped with him, came to the surface near him. He seized her and helped her to the floating timber. The girl who had disappeared with her father and mother also came up within a short distance, and Fry at once went to her aid. He succeeded in assisting her to the spar. She never saw her father and mother again.

Fry moved the spar with comparative ease by swimming behind it and pushing it. This gave him the idea of attempting to reach the shore with it and save the girls, the youngest of whom was rapidly becoming exhausted. He told them what he intended to do, and begged the girl to summon all her courage, as he would surely save her. This was the moment when the three men were driven from the bale of hay by the burning oil. The men at once attempted to reach another bale a few feet from them, to which four others were already clinging, and which was barely sufficient to sustain their weight. Two of the men sank before their object was gained. The other swam to the second bale, and tried to size hold upon it. The four who were supporting themselves with this bale fought against having the added weight of a fifth, as it would swamp them all. Three times they pushed him away. The pale, terror-stricken faces of the struggling men were plainly visible in the glare of the flame. Each time the fifth man was repulsed he returned to the bale, begging for a place to hold. The fourth time he succeeded in seizing hold of one corner of the bale. The hay began to sink. One of the four who had possession of the precious bale was an Italian. He drew a knife as the bale was going down, and plunged it in the breast of the man whose weight was taking their only hope away. He fell back and disappeared beneath the water.

The terrible scene was enacted within five feet of those on the spar. It was more than the girl could bear, and she fainted away. Fry supported her in his arms, and, hastily telling the other young lady to cling to the spar until he returned, he started for the shore with his burden. He reached it in safety, and, giving the girl in charge of people who were helpless witnesses of the fearful scene in the river, returned to render aid to the young lady he had left. He was gone only a few minutes, but, during his absence, the four men on the bale of hay had been, in turn, driven off by the fire, and were all drowned. A boat had also reached the scene from Moeley's Landing. Out of 200 passengers and the crew of twenty, only thirty-five were saved. The girl rescued by young Fry was sent to Toledo, O., where she said she had friends.

A year ago last month Fry was in Cincinnati, transacting some business for a house in St. Louis, in whose employ he has been for several years. An acquaintance of his insisted on taking him to call at the residence of a friend one vening. He went there and was introduced to a Mrs. Richmond, a widow of great personal attraction. She had been a widow for three years, and was then only twenty-four. She was visiting at the house where Fry met her, her home being in Chicago. Fry fell in love with Mrs. Richmond. They corresponded for several months, when the traveling agent made the young widow an offer of marriage, and she accepted it. A day early in the present month was selected for the wedding. Fry went to Chicago the last of November. A few days before the wedding he and his bride were laying out a route for the wedding tour. She told him to select any route that pleased him, the traveling of which did not oblige them to go any distance whatever by water. She manifested such horror of traveling by water that Fry was curious to know what caused it. His astonishment may be imagined when she related to him the terrible experience of the night of October 27, 1869, on the Mississippi, during the burning of the steamer Stonewall, on which she was a passenger, and at which time her father and mother were drowned. Mrs. Richmond was none other than the girl of fifteen whom Fry had rescued on that memorable night. By the sad death of her parents she had been left with a few thousand dollars, but no near relatives. At the age of nineteen, to obtain a home, she married Frank Richmond of Chicago, a dealer in wheat. He became a bankrupt, and died in 1875, since which time she has made her home among his friends and relatives.

DEAD BY HIS OWN HAND.

The Peculiarly Calm Suicide of a Young Oxford Graduate.

[N. Y. Sun January 13.]

A pistol shot was heard in the University building at University place and East Washington square, at 9½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, in the apartment of C. C. Morrell, a young Englishman doing business in "the Swamp." A key to the door was obtained from Morrell's laundress, and the body of Henry A. Holland was found on the sofa. The right hand grasped a six-chambered revolver, still aimed at the temple. Blood was flowing from the left ear. The body was dressed in a night shirt. Death must have been instantaneous, for the 38-calibre ball had entered the brain. On a table were several sheets of fine note paper, stamped in red raised letters, "University Building," on the upper sheet of which was written. "My last writing H. A. Holland." Turning over the sheets of paper, the following letter was found:

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Jan. 12, 1880.

I wish to say that I am perfectly sane; that I simply end my life because I have arrived at a point when it appears to me not to be worth while to struggle any longer. I have no money. Two notes, one made by me, and endorsed by Louis G. Grant, now overdue, and one Feb. 1, are my only liabilities (each being for $150), except $22, which I owe Samuel A. Purdy, Jr. To meet them I have as assets, $150, due me for professional services rendered the estate of Abraham Moreti, deceased, and my bill for which is in the hands of Mr. Middleton.

Engaged in Wall street—it was a harmless deception, made without intent to defraud any one; but I never bought or sold a share of stock in America. So much for my worldly affairs—that is, so far as America is concerned. Next in order is my burial. I should like to be cremated, only I don't wish to put my family and friends to more expense than I can help; and it really does not seem much matter what becomes of my body when I have left it. I am sure that a very small sum will put it some where out of the way, and my father would certainly repay to whomever would be kind enough to advance it, and that disposes of all my business as far as I can dispose of it, for my English affairs would take so many years to liquidate that I cannot wait to do it. I leave them as they are. One of my sisters is the worst loser by my death, and has for the last month been the only reason for my living on, in the hope of seeing an opening ahead, but I cannot protract the struggle any longer.

I do not wish to give the reason which is really the cause of my action. I will simply state generally that the attainment of my object in life is impossible. That without It life is less than worthless to me, and so, you see, I end it. I never told any one or even hinted to any one what I want. It would do no good. Let us say it is riches, which is so far true that riches might help me to get it if I had them.

I wish now, in saying good-by to the world, to thank all my friends in America for the invaluable kindness I have met here, especially to the good and kind family I have lived with for more than five years. I beg them to believe that one of my keenest griefs now is leaving them. As for the friend in whose room I die, I can only say that his friendship is so true and good, so thoroughly trusty, that I know he will forgive me for this morning's work, and not bear any unkind feeling against me for it.

It now only remains for me to say that I should like my father to be assured in his mind, and indeed, all my relations and friends to know, that I die trusting the great unknown future entirely into the hands of Him who can alone control it, if it be controlable; that if I thought it to be against His laws for me to end my life I would not do it; that my faith in His goodness and power is absolute, and that I leave myself in His hands with as much confidence as I would fall asleep in the arms of my best friend. Finally I do hope that no one will think me mad. If I have not signed sufficient cause for what I do it is because I cannot lay bare to the world what is the unattained good I have hinted at without causing needless pain to myself and friends, and so far as the public is concerned, it need only know the fact that I have shot myself, and they will forget in a fortnight, perhaps less.

I have said my last say.

H. A. HOLLAND.

Mr. Morrell and Edward H. Moeran, a lawyer in whose family the dead man had lived, were summoned, and the latter said that Henry A. Holland was the son of a well-known and wealthy clergyman of the Established Church, living in one of the central counties of England. After being graduated at Oxford University, where he had studied law as well as acquired the usual classical education, young Holland, when 23 years of age, came to this country where Mr. Moeran, who was an old schoolmate, had already settled. This was five years ago, Mr. Moeran at once received the friend of his childhood into his office and family. Holland who soon acquainted himself with the New York code, acted as his confidential clerk, besides doing some law business on his own account, and boarded at his house in Harlem. He dined there on Saturday, and seemed in excellent spirits. After dinner he went to the University building, where he spent Sunday with his friend, Mr. Morrell. He continued cheerful all day, and went to bed on the lounge Sunday evening, after having been unusually entertaining. Monday morning Mr. Morrell aroused him at 8½ o'clock, but, on his saying he was in no hurry to rise, went out to his business, leaving him alone.

Mr. Moeran can give no motive for the suicide. Notwithstanding what he wrote in his letter, Holland had no pecuniary troubles of moment, as, besides what he earned, he received remittances from England. His friends, too, would have lent him money, and he had "expectations." Nor had he been disappointed in love, to Mr. Moeran's knowledge, and what the unattained and unattainable object, mentioned in the letter, was, Mr. Moeran could not conjecture.

SNOBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

How the Capital Police are Detailed as Menials.

The recent assassination by a lot of colored desperadoes of a young man in Washington city has started a very vigorous cry against the inefficiency of the police force. While it is true that the force is inadequate, the *Star* gives some very lucid reasons why. It says:

"Whenever a Cabinet officer, Senator or some other high public functionary gives an evening entertainment of any kind, it is the custom to call for a liberal detail of policemen as a guard of honor at the honorable gentlman's residence. Some evenings (and this has often occurred) two or three of these receptions or balls are going on at the same time, and then as many separate detachments of police are required. There is no earthly need for such use of the police, and in the unprotected state of the city the custom is an outrage upon these citizens who pay taxes but do not figure at the grand receptions. The policemen thus detailed are not used to keep the peace. It is not pretended that there is any such necessity for them. In fact, the honorable Senator or Cabinet Minister would resent the idea that the arm of the law was needed to keep his guests in order. For these occasions the police are required to brighten up their uniforms, buy new white gloves and look their best. Then, arriving at the door of the residence to which they are ordered, they are put to the menial service of opening carriage doors for coming guests; and after the carriages have all arrived, the men, who ought to be patroling their beats, are drawn up as if on dress parade and kept for any other menial service that may be exacted of them. After having closed the carriage-doors of departing guests the detachment of police is dismissed for the night, and their beats are left to the mercy of the lawless."

The *Star* might have added, also, that three or four of the police force are detailed at the White House regularly to act as ushers, and that when there is a swell reception fifteen or twenty "cops" pose on the Executive portico.

ROMANCE IN POLITICS.

A Romeo and Juliet Whose Love Affairs Turned out Happily.

[Binghampton (N. Y.) Special.]

James Treadwell is a Republican Justice of the Peace in Glen Castle, Broome county New York. A. H. Place is his neighbor, and a Democrat. Mr. Place was also a Justice of the Place until last fall. Then he was elected Associate Judge on the Democratic ticket. 'Squire Treadwell ought hard against Place's election, and there has been a feeling of bitterness between them ever since.

'Squire Treadwell has a handsome and accomplished daughter, 19 years of age. 'Squire Place has a son about 22 years old. They were engaged to be married. 'Squire Treadwell's political bias was so great that he ordered his daughter to cease all relations with young Place or his family. On Friday of last week the pair eloped. They went to Choconut Center, where they were married by a Methodist minister. They remained with a sister of the bride's for a day or two, when the young wife returned to her father's house. 'Squire Treadwell at once locked up his daughter in a room by herself, and refused to allow her husband to see her when he called. Young Place procured a writ of habeas corpus, and Squire Treadwell was compelled to deliver his daughter up to the custody of a constable.

The parties appeared before Judge Edwards for a hearing. When Mrs. Place was taken in the court room she saw her husband within the bar. She ran to him and threw herself in his arms. Judge Edwards, eliciting the facts, that both bride and groom were of age and that the only objection to the marriage was the bitter partisan feeling on the part of the bride's father, gave the wife into the husband's charge.

A Discontented Baby's Diary.

[From Judy's Almanac.]

1. January—Just born. Here's a lark Papa does not seem very pleased, though.

1. February—Every night pa walks about up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. I always squeal. I must do something.

1. March—Nurse is a spiteful thing—she sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

1. April—After all one may even weary of the bottle.

1. May—I wish I could cut a tooth, I'd bite nurse.

1. June—What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchetty, ketchetty," and dig in your ribs with their forefinger. When I grow up I'll do it to them, and see how they'll like it.

1. July—There are three babies next door got the measles. I get nothing. It's awfully dull.

1. August—One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day; and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measles now?" "No," said the babe's ma. There's a greedy sneak for you. Left 'em at home?

1. September—Nurse drinks something out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that is in my bottle, either. If I were a bigger I'd change 'em.

1. October—Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Some one called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me, though, with what you might call a good will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

1. November—This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby now, and they say he belongs to our house; and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well, of all—never mind.

1. December—Got to sleep in the same crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him such a oner! * * * Here's a beast of a baby! He *won't* go to sleep, and not a soul in the same crib can get a blessed wink.

BY THE STREAM.

Sweet tangled banks, where ox-eyed daisies grow
  And scarlet poppies gleam;
Sweet changing lights, that ever come and go
  Upon the quiet stream!

Once more I see the flash of splendid wings
  As dragon-flies flit by;
Once more for me the small sedge-warbler sings
  Beneath a sapphire sky.

Once more I feel the simple, fresh content
  I found in stream and soil
When golden summers slowly came and went
  And mine was all their spoil.

I find amid the honeysuckle flowers,
  And shy forget-me-not,
Old boyish memories of lonely hours
  Passed in this silent spot.

Oh, God of nature, how thy kindness keeps
  Some changeless things on earth!
And he who roams far off and toils and weeps,
  Comes home to learn their worth.

Gay visions vanish, worldly schemes may fail,
  Hope prove an idle dream,
But still the blossoms flourish, red and pale,
  Beside my native stream.

—*Sunday Magazine.*

THE TAY BRIDGE HORROR.

Looking from the Window of a Cosey Room on the Flashing Down of the Train.

The English papers contain very little of interest concerning the Tay Bridge disaster not already laid before our readers by cable. The London *Tetegraph* of the 30th contains this description by an eye-witness of the catastrophe:

"Enjoying the cosey comforts of my own parlor fireside on Sunday night, I listened to the fierce clamor of the storm without and felt a deep sense of gratitude for the security I posessed mingled with a feeling of compassion for the sailors on the sea battling with the storm. The children had gathered around me for their usual Bible stories, and with an instinctive sense of fear they nestled close to my side as they heard the wild efforts of the blast to batter in the casement of the window. I chose the story of St. Paul's shipwreck on the Island of Meltria, thinking that the storm without might help me to impress on their young minds the terrible dangers to which the Apostle was exposed as the ship lay riding helplessly upon the waves with four anchors between it and certain destruction. While thus engaged a blast of wind more furious than before had caught the chimney-tops of a house almost opposite my parlor windows, and brought them down to the ground with a thundering crash that startled every one of us to our feet. Stepping over to the casement I gazed out upon the street, and just then a blaze of moonlight lighted up the broad expense of the Tay down below, and the long white sinuous line of the Tay Bridge came into view. I looked at my watch and saw that it was exactly 7 o'clock. "The Edinburgh train will be due immediately." I exclaimed to my wife; 'come and let us watch to see if it will attempt to cross on such a night.' So saying, we turned down the gas in the parlor and prepared to await the appearance of the train. The light by this time had become most fitful. Great masses of clouds were sweeping across the expanse of the heavens, at times totally obscuring the light of the full moon. "There she comes, cried one of the children, and, at that moment, the slowly moving lights of the Edinburgh train could be distinctly seen rounding the curve at Wormit, and passing the signal-box at the South side, entering upon the long straight line of that portion of the bridge. The train once on the bridge seemed to move along with greater swiftness, and when the engine entered the tunnel-like cloisters of the great girders my little girl exactly described the effect of the lights as seen through the lattice work when she exclaimed, 'Look, papa, isn't that like lightning?' All this takes some time to write down, but to the eye it seemed as if almost simultaneous with the entrance of the train upon the bridge. A comet-like burst of fiery sparks sprang out as if forcibly ejected into the darkness from the engine. In a long visible train the streak of fire was seen till quenched in the water below. Then there was absolute darkness on the bridge. A silence fell upon our eager group at the window. Then, with stunning force, the idea broke upon my mind, 'Heavens!' I cried, 'I fear the train is over the bridge!' With a growing horror I watched the curve at the north side to try if I could see the train pass that point, but as several minutes passed and no moving object broke the continuity of the bridge at that point I snatched up my hat and hurried down and across the Magdalen Green, to meet several individuals all bent upon the same errand as myself.

"The terrific nature of the gale at this time may be inferred from the fact that, descending the slope of the green, I had to crouch down upon the grass to prevent my being blown boldly away. It seemed as if the wind had become a solid compelling power. One gentleman was blown against another on the green, and both tumbled together. The massive signal-post beside the signal-box on the north end of the bridge was bent by the wind like a willow wand, and on entering upon the esplanade, the sand and pebbles were dashing about with such force that the hands and face were positively sore with the violence of the impact. My hands held behind my back for a minute were completely filled with the drifting sand and pebbles. Looking towards the river nothing clearly could be made out. The water from the broken Newport water pipe on the bridge was pouring into the river and, being caught in its desent by the wind, was lashed into a misty spray that helped to veil the gap that had by this time been made in the iron highway.

"A number of gentlemen having now collected below the bridge on the Esplanade, one of them climbed up into the signal-box above and there learned from the man stationed less than a mile from the scene of the great catastrophe that he knew nothing more of what had happened than that the train signalled to him as having entered upon the bridge fully fifteen minutes before had never reached his station, and that all telepraphic communication with the other side had ceased. What had in reality happened the public know now as well as they will ever be likely to know. An entire train with its living freight had been swept into the bosom of the Tay. The rest was left to the imagination. In the clear sunlight of this morning I have again visited the spot, but so calmly was the river then rolling onwards towards the sea that, save for the incontestable evidence of the great gap in mid-river, it was difficult to think that the significant scene of last night was other than a horrid nightmare."

The Height of Yankee Economy.

I once, says the Boston correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, heard Mark Twain tell a story illustrating how mean men could be, and it struck me as being one of the most pointed tales I ever heard. It was in substance that a poor laborer was at work in a ledge when a blast exploded, and he was blown out of sight into the air, going so far skyward that he was gone fifteen minutes, at the end of which time he came back and went to work. The company, however, took fifteen minutes out of his wages. That company might be taken as a criterion for meanness, but now they must yield the palm to a Boston firm, whose course is exciting unfavorable comments in all parts of the city. They carry on the clothing business at the North End, and in their employ are thirty-five girls, more or less. Just before Thanksgiving the girls, prompted by the best feelings, conceived the idea of making the two members of the firm a present, and $22 was obtained which was expended for two albums. The afternoon before Thanksgiving was selected for making the presentation, and the whole ceremony was carried out seemingly to the satisfaction of all concerned. The sequel follows: when the next pay day came around each girl had the pay of half an hour, the time occupied in making the presentation, taken from her wages.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Opinions of the State Press and Prominent Pennsylvanians.

The Philadelphia *Times* of yesterday publishes returns from 68 Democratic newspapers of the State showing their choice for Presidential candidates. Tilden leads Bayard slightly in this list, while Hancock and Seymour stand exceedingly well. The returns printed come from nearly all sections of the State and from daily and weekly papers. It does not appear that the sentiment for a particular candidate is to be found together in any section, but is scattered, and the papers, whether for one candidate or another, generally agree respecting the average of opinion in the locality in which they are published. Following is a recapitulation of the returns:

For Thomas F. Bayard	13
For Samuel J. Tilden	15
For Winfied S. Hancock	11
For Horatio Seymour	9
For the Field	4
For the Nominee	5
For Anybody	11
Total	68

The *Press* of that city also publishes an interesting summary of opinions of prominent citizens and newspapers on the Presidential question. It reaches almost all the counties of the State. It shows considerable variance of preference, but makes clear that among the thoughtful and influential leaders of Republican thought the expression against the "third-term" movement is conspicuously general, and that of other candidates Senator Blaine lies nearest the popular heart. The National banks, which have been generally canvassed, are much divided, showing that no one of the candidates named can be considered specially theirs. But a strong movement in favor of Sherman is not found as anticipated by many. Among the Democrats Bayard and Seymour lead the list, the former having probably the first place. But both sides seem to feel that the nominations will be whom the politicians choose.

THE MAN FOR THE WORK.

Why Samuel J. Tilden Should be Renominated and Re-elected.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

From the present point of view, it would seem that any man of those named amongst the Democrats could be elected President; but there are reasons so strong and plain that Samuel J. Tilden should be that man as hardly to admit of controversy. He, it is well known to everybody, combined all the forces of the Democracy in the election of 1876, and polled over four millions of votes—a vast army. Nearly everybody believes that he was fairly elected and would now be executing the duties of that office had it not been for the stupendous fraud which gave the place to the present incumbent. Justice to the man; the insult to the American people; the correcting of a great wrong; all clamor loudly that it should be righted through the man and by the man who represented the four millions of people. That man is Samuel J. Tilden. The recollection of the Adams and Jackson fraud looks very much like a parallel case, and it looks as if it would end in the same way, and that is, by the nomination and election of the man who was defrauded, *"fiat justicia ruat celum."*

People may talk of expediency. There is no man to-day who holds the hearts and sympathies of the American Democracy so much within his grasp as Samuel J. Tilden. It is expedient, it is just, it is best that he should be the man. He has filled every place that he has ever held with honor. He is above and out of the reach of bribes of every sort. He is identified with every interest of the country. He was the candidate of reform in 1876; he ought to be the man to carry it out to its fullest extent in 1880, until 1884, with the wisdom and moderation of Jefferson, with the courage and persistence of Jackson and with an abiding love for our country and the perpetuity of her institutions. With the desire to see the example set by Washington in regard to a third term respected and perpetuated, I know of no man of higher, sterner or more potential requisites than Samuel J. Tilden.

THIRTY YEARS READER.

One View of Garfield's Election.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The election of De Golyer Garfield as she successor of Mr. Thurman in the Senate into bold relief a most significant coincidence.

Garfield was one of the bribed members of the House, caught with Credit Mobelier scrip in his pocket, issued by the Pacific Railroad Ring. To Mr. Thurman, on the other hand, belongs the special credit of having carried through the only law by which these rich overgrown corporations are called on account.

These corporations furnished the money in Ohio to beat Thurman, and the returns from twenty counties, hitherto regarded by both parties as close, prove conclusively that they followed Oakes Ames's advice in putting the cash where it would do most good, and that their efforts were directed, first of all, to the Legislature. If the other counties of the State had done nearly as well for them as this disputed ground, Foster's majority over Ewing would have run up to seventy-five thousand.

These great monopolies and rings have now secured an open advocate on the floor of the Senate, whose vote and voice they can always command.

ALEX. BLAIR of Washington, Pa., now in jail on a charge of selling liquor contrary to law, has been arraigned before the courts of that county thirty-eight times. The first offense is entered to No. 3 February term, 1845, and the last one to No. 3 October term, 1879, making thirty-four years and eight months that he has attended to business. It has cost Washington county about $5,000 to suppress this gentleman, counting jurors' fees, boarding in jail, etc.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

THAT TARIFF QUESTION.

We have no apologies to make to the *Gazette* or the steel monopolists, for our article showing the movements in progress for a reduction of duties on steel rails. We printed it more as a matter of news than as an editorial expression. Nor are we in the least alarmed by its assixine cry of free trade whenever any one points out extortions and jobbery in the name of protection. That business is effectu ally played out. Even the *Gazette* disregarded it in its sensible course in advocating free trade in quinine, to break up the Philadelphia monopoly. Now there may be a monopoly, unjust, dishonest and oppressive, on steel rails as well as in quinine. Eleven associated corporations control the supply of steel rails to the American people, and they are charging for them to-day seventy to seventy-three dollars a ton, which is thirty-three dollars more than they cost on the docks at Liverpool. Nine thousand miles of railway are already under contract for the current year, and on all hands it is admitted it will be the greatest year for railroad building we have ever had. Millions on millions of people are interested in having these railroads speedily and cheaply constructed. Are their interests not to be considered? The movement for a reduction of duty on steel rails seems to us the most natural thing in the world, in view of the impetus the extraordinary foreign demand for agricultural products has given to the construction of new lines. Just how much that reduction should be we have no means of knowing. That's a question for the future. We would not urge absolute free trade, as the *Gazette* did on quinine, but such a rate of duty as would add to the revenues of the government, break up a mammoth monopoly, and introduce the element of com petition in the supply of railroad iron and steel.

Why don't the *Gazette* in deriding the doctrine of buying in the cheapest markets, turn its guns on our Pennsylvania, and especially our Pittsburgh iron and steel men, who have been buying heavily of foreign ores, pig and scrap, steel blooms, etc. If it is all right they should put aside home industries and buy abroad, "where they can buy cheapest," is it to be wondered at the railroad men should fancy it would be to their advantage to do the same.

The question to be determined in this matter of the duty on steel rails, we take to be a very simple one. Is the present rate of duty essential to the maintainance and growth of an important industry, or does it represent an immense subsidy to certain favored corporations? Let the *Gazette* apply its quinine reasoning to the solution of this problem.

We do not care a straw for the attempt to give a political complexion to all discussion about the tariff. The high protective tariff interest has always assailed the Democratic party, except when it had favors to ask. We owe it nothing and expect nothing from it, and it is just as well this fact should be understood. But it should be kept in mind that this attempt to reduce the duty on steel rails owes its support and strength to the Republicans of the North-west. We don't see that the Democrats are bothering themselves much about it. It is the people who want new railroads that are moving, and they are in the Republican States of the North-west. The *Gazette* puts in its old claim that the Republican party is a protection party and the Democratic free trade. Our own notion, and the *Gazette* will get the same idea from the most intelligent of its extreme Protectionists, is that the tariff in its future determination, will be more of a sectional or geographical than a political question. The wisest tariff resolution ever adopted by a National Convention in this country was the one recognizing this fact, passed by the Liberal Convention that nominated GREELEY at Cincinnati, in 1872. It remanded the subject to the people of the various Congressional districts. That is what is practicably done by both parties to-day. In 1870–72 when the Republicans, largely in the majority in Congress, reduced the tariff on iron, steel, coal, cotton goods, woolens and glass, it was in accordance with this principle that the ultimate determination of the tariff is a question of sections rather than parties. Of course we understand the local cry that the Democratic is a free trade party. It is simply political clap-trap, and has no more effect than to bray out Tory or Federalist.

A SHAMEFUL ABUSE.

The barnacle principle appears to attach to our school system. Once attach an expenditure of money to it for a given purpose, and it sticks even if the original purpose has passed away. There are a good many enterprising gentlemen in the school business who make a good thing out of it. Suggest that they are overdoing the thing, and you are at once pulverized by the criminal charge you are an enemy to popular education.

The Soldiers' Orphan School system of this State, which proposed to clothe, feed and educate the friendless and fatherless orphans of the State's fallen soldiers, was a noble charity, and upon it has been expended since 1865, nearly seven million of dollars. There have been abuses and scandals in its management, but on the whole the purpose has been reasonably well carried out. What the people of the State have a right to complain of is that these schools have been continued, at a yearly expense to the Commonwealth of $360,000, long after the original purpose had been served. The war closed in 1865. The youngest child of any soldier who died in it is now 15, and yet, by various legislative devices and extensions, the original plan has been so manipulated that there are now in these schools 2,463 pupils, being clothed, fed and educated at the expense of the State, and the yearly reduction of their number is small, with constant applications for fresh admissions. A dispatch from Harrisburg announces that "Superintendent WICKERSHAM has just admitted 141 pupils to the soldiers' orphan schools, bringing the number in all the schools to about 2,600," and that "there are nearly 500 applications for admission on file." Several years ago it was officially declared that by 1880 the schools would have completed their work and graduated the last of these interesting wards of the State. Since then a new race of orphans has arisen, but where they have come from is altogether a puzzle. Of course there is some tremendous abuse in all this. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* charges "the managers of all these schools get rich off them; the State Superintendent, if we mistake not, gets an extra salary for superintending them; the department employs some clerks, and one of them, some years ago, with the approval of his chief, got up a worthless history of them, which wouldn't sell and which was attempted to be forced upon the State at the public expense. These are the influences that keep the school running so long after the war is closed and the dead soldiers' children have become men and women. This is the shoddy patriotism that inspires the continuance of the expensive system."

THE BRIBERY IN MAINE.

With the exception of the celebrated case of bribery in the Kansas Legislature, by Subsidy POMEROY, in which $4,000 were deposited on the Speaker's desk by the legislative detective who exploded the mine, there has been no case of the kind in this country that has been so thoroughly and promptly exposed as the attempt of the Maine Republicans to bribe Representatives HARRIMAN, SWAN and CLARK. The evidence is complete. It only remains to trace the responsibility from the agent who used the money, and place it upon the leaders of the Republican party who furnished the funds and devised the plan. Evidence already elicited, it is said, points to the fact that BLAINE was a party to the corruption. Here will be another fine opportunity for the MULLIGAN tactics, as BLAINE's audacity knows no bounds.

This bribery had all the characteristics of cant and hypocracy, which distinguish so many of the operations of the Republican leaders. A thousand dollars each was paid to two members, and promised a third, conditioned on signing a card that conscientious scruples prevented them acting with the Democrats! They were to sell out their party for a money consideration, and then claim credit for the perfidy as the result of a tender conscience. A double rascality. According to a *Herald* special, the go-between, a Republican politician and lawyer, was traced to BLAINE's house after he made the contract, and returned with the money, which he paid over to HARRIMAN and SWAN, and which they exhibited—a thousand dollars each—to the House of Representatives in the course of their speeches yesterday, exposing the whole matter.

Three of the Fusion members-elect refuse to go into the House and complete its quorum. They are earning their thousand dollars. What other conclusion can there be?

This bribery explains the telegrams sent from Augusta by the Republicans, predicting that enough Fusionists would stand out to prevent that party organizing the House; and to make the proof complete, these dispatches mentioned HARRIMAN, SWAN and CLARK as members who would adopt this course. BLAINE's agent was negotiating with them at the time.

The secret of BLAINE's extraordinary labors in Maine, his inciting to riots and organizing bribery and corruption, is that unless he holds his own State he is ruled off the Presidential track. This makes him desperate. As it stands, it cannot be said he is on the direct road to the White House. A sun-stroke is in order.

THE coolest document we have read for a long time, is a Tammany Hall "address to the Democracy of the Union," just sent out in circular form by that organization. It is a labored and bitter defense of the bolting operations of last fall, and covers a threat the same tactics will be repeated next year in certain contingencies. We presume Tammany Hall will have no influence in nominating a Democratic candidate for President, except by threats it will not support the nominee. In that case it is probable the attempted dictation would be met, as it was by the New York Democracy last fall, by the nomination of the gentleman under the ban of Tammany. There are pretty well on to five millions of Democrats in the United States, and we don't think they will set up a secret political society, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, in other words Tammany Hall, as an umpire as to who shall or who shall not be nominated.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. WICHERSHAM, explains why children of soldiers continue to fill the schools originally intended for the orphans of soldiers. Legislation from year to year gradually opened the door for others than orphans. The change lies altogether with the Legislature, and is not the fault of Mr. WICKERSHAM, who has care of the schools. He says:

First—That the original legislation on this subject provided only for the education and maintenance at the expense of the State of the destitute children of soldiers who were killed or lost their lives while in the army during the war of the rebellion.

Second—That subsequent acts of the Legislature extended the same provision to the destitute children of soldiers who have died since the close of the war of wounds or disease contracted therein, and to those of soldiers still living but so disabled on account of wounds or disease contracted in the service as to be unable to earn a livelihood for their families or themselves.

Third—That of the 2,600 children of soldiers now in school, under the care of the State, at least three-fourths are orphans, the remainder being children of men who have lost a leg or an arm or are otherwise badly crippled or suffering from some serious disease clearly traceable to their service in the army.

Fourth—That there has been no "perversion of the original purpose" in regard to these children, but simply an extension of that purpose to another class of children equally as deserving as those who first enjoyed the State's benefaction.

Under this plan the soldiers' orphan system may be extended for generations; and although Mr. WICKERSHAM puts the responsibility on the Legislature, it is our impression the school department urged the extensions of the system about which there is reasonable and just complaint.

WONDER if the Republican County Committee proposes to elect delegates to the State Convention, or have a County Convention called for that purpose, and also to elect the four delegates this county is entitled to in the National Convention? We wonder, but some Republicans are getting a little anxious on the point. In Chester county the Republican party proposes to thwart Mr. CAMERON's plan of packing the delegation to Chicago, so far as is in its power. A special from Westchester says:

The first evidence of open rebellion against the tyranny of Don Cameron in calling the State Convention to meet February 4, several months in advance of the regular time, has just been given by Sheriff James E. McFarlan, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Chester county, in calling a County Convention to meet here on the 27th of this month—eight days in advance of the meeting of Cameron State Convention.

The object of this County Convention is to select two delegates to the National Convention in flat defiance of Cameron's orders that these delegates to the Grant Convention at Chicago are all to be chosen in State Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of February next.

If the Harrisburg Convention refuses to confirm the selection of delegates chosen by the Chester County Congressional District it will cause a contest at the opening proceedings of the Chicago Convention that may unpleasantly air the disposition of Don Cameron.

This is a good example for the Republicans of Allegheny county, only we imagine DON CAMERON runs the County Committee and it will move only as he pulls the wires.

THE reception of PARNELL in this country, causes a flutter among the land aristocracy of England, who are anxious to neutralize his influence and thwart his efforts to collect means to relieve the distress of the unfortunate starving people. They fear the effect of a plain statement of the chief cause of the present distress from a responsible source, and have induced Lord DUNRAVEN to foward a statement covering five columns of the N. Y. *Herald*, which is now more obsequious to the aristocracy of England than a court journal. He speaks in the same contemptuous terms of the Irish people which have marked the centuries of English domination, and exhibits the same unwillingness to lighten oppression or redress wrongs that generally moves the land-holding class who are in possession, through the brutality and rapacity of England's rulers from CROMWELL down to the present day. He says if the people of Ireland are dissatisfied with their situation they ought to get out and leave their homes for others who will not fill the air with complaints nor be continually agitating for their rights. From the dawn of civlization there is no parallel in the history of nations of greater persecution, vindictiveness or outrage than that of England towards the Irish people. Justice may be long delayed but it will strike at last.

THERE is considerable talk about an independent Republican demonstration against GRANT in New York, something after the plan of the Fifth avenue conference of four years ago. The *Times* ridicules it, and says the people who are moving in this direction are either SHERMAN officeholders or others with a grievance against GRANT, because he never invited them to his feasts of official good things. The GRANT men in the Republican party are the only parties who are really doing anything. They mean to have a majority of the delegates to the National Convention elected and pledged to GRANT within the next eight weeks. They count on Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Illinois. With GRANT delegations from these States they feel certain of enough from the South to give them control of the convention. Some demonstration in behalf of JOHN SHERMAN may be attempted, but it is not believed that it will amount to much. Give us GRANT. He is the Republican candidate we would have in the field.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is asserted BAYARD will not be able to get his legal tender resolution reported from committee. We do not hear that anybody is getting delirious about it.

FIFTY-FIVE millions have been appropreated for rivers and harbors from the Forty-first to the Forty-fifth Congress. The more that is appropriated the greater future demand.

THE case of YOCUM vs. CURTIN, as in other contested election cases, depends upon technicalities, to omit which are fatal to an effective ballot. Intentions go for nothing; the law provides exactly how it shall be done.

A FEW days ago the *Gazette* praised the prudence and purity of the Greenbackers in Maine who refused to take their seats upon a GARCELON cerficate, Now the Greenbackers are a lot of scalawags and ought not to be trusted in any position.

THE Panama railroad is owned in New York, the principals of which are clients of EVARTS, Secretary of State, which accounts for his opposition to GRANT's scheme of a canal, which would injure the stock of the most profitable piece of railroad in the world.

LAST year 646 people were divorced at San Francisco, 104 of the decrees being granted on the ground of cruelty and desertion. In the same city 207 persons came to their end by violenee, eighty-eight of whom committed suicide. That is anunhealthy record.

HENRY CLAY has an office. He has been appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, Va. This is the oldest postoffice in the old thirteen States. Letters have been delivered there in some form or other for 283 years, and yet the salary is only $51 per annum.

THE ordinary reader of Republican newspapers certainly has not heard the news from Maine. It is very interesting and somewhat similar to the KEMBLE operations in Pennsylvania. When members of the Legislature do not coincide with certain views, they are asked to look through a thousand dollar bill.

COLONEL MCCLURE telegraphs to his paper from Washington: "The rule here among Senators, Representatives, and correspondents seems to be not to trust the promise of the President on any matter over night." We would like to know what else could be expected. The Colonel has got over his admiration of his Fraudulency.

THE Republican Senators who voted against investigating bribery in Maine, are beginning to wish they were at home. The proper blanks so loudly called for, have been filled in and Republican journals are beginning to get it through their wool that some one has blundered, and that the man who ran the machine, is BLAINE. MULLIGAN Guards to the front.

QUININE can be bought for $2 60 against $3 70 paid a year ago when consumers had to pay the American manufacturers a tax of $700,000 or $800,000 on the article. The *Gazette* will observe the good effects that have resulted from free trade in the medicine. Its advocacy of free trade in this instance did equal credit to its head and heart.

THE *World* pitches into Speaker RANDALL because of his plea for economy in public expenditures in the debate in the House on Thursday. The big jobbers and their small employes never did like RANDALL. He has saved the people many millions and defeated outrageous subsidy schemes. This is reason enough for the *World* to oppose him.

THE Greenbackers have resolved to hold their National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, at Chicago, on the 9th of June. At the meeting in Washington on Thursday, a letter was read from PETER COOPER, suggesting the name of Senator THURMAN for the Presidency, which was received with hisses, and the names of BEN BUTLER and WEAVER of Iowa, for the second place, which names were received with applause. BEN BUTLER for President and DE LA MATYR for Vice President is said to be the coming ticket.

WE have many novel changes of fortune in this country, but the election of ARTHUR P. GORMAN as United States Senator from Maryland, merits special notice. He is forty years of age. He entered the Senate at Washington as a page in 1852, on the appointment of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and remained until 1866, having been promoted step by step, until he was made Postmaster of the Senate. Removed for political causes, he entered State politics, became a member of the Legislature and prominently identified with public improvements. He is an energetic and shrewd political leader, and has a controlling influence in the Democratic party of his State. Once a page, now a Senator, tells the story of his rise in the world.

THERE was a nice little contest in Washington the other day over the appointment of United States Marshal for Philadelphia. The Republican Congressmen wanted Marshal KERNS reappointed, because he is a useful politician. The *Times* says Bishop SIMPSON, the Methodist church and General GRANT urged GEORGE H. STUART, a philanthropist who recently failed in business. They had HAYES's promise for STUART, but on Wednesday he appointed KERNS. Senator WALLACE will contest his confirmation and probably defeat it. The disreputable deputy marshals appointed by KERNS in 1878 will be thorns in his path in the Senate. The exposure made by the WALLACE Committee brings them squarely before the Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Is this the land of William Penn?
Are his descendants these small men,
Whose narrow souls and mental span
Are measured by the Cameron clan?

Did Freedom draw her first full breath
In this foul State of moral death?
Did Franklin here espouse the cause
Of manhood rights and equal laws?

Was Liberty held sacred here,
In this polluted atmosphere,
Where now Corruption's minions flaunt
The despot's sign, the flag of Grant?

Is there no life blood yet remains
In Pennsylvania's stagnant veins?
No vital force within her frame?
No memory of her ancient fame?

Oh! for one hour of that old time,
When heroes wrought with force sublime,
To gain the rights which, here, to-day,
These knaves and fools would throw away!

Rise, recreant sons of honored sires!
Rekindle Freedom's dying fires!
Ere shame and woe engulf you all.
Rise, sons of Independence Hall!

—*New York Sun.*

HON. ALONZO GARCELON of Maine, whose term as Governor expired on Wednesday, was born at Lewistown in 1813. He was graduated from Bowdin College in 1836, and fu 1839 from the Medical College in Ohio. He then returned to Lewistown where he practiced medicine until elected Governor of the State last January. Dr. Garcelon has served in the Legislature, has been Mayor of Lewistown, and during the war was Surgeon-General of the State. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district. He has also been President of the Maine Medical Society of which he was one of the founders. Dr. Garcelon was one of the original Republicans of Maine, but left the party at the time of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and has since acted with the Democrats. In 1878 he was the Democratic cancidate for Governor. At the election the vote stood as follows: Conner (Rep.), 56,618; Garcelon, (Dem.),27,872; Smith, (Green.) 41,404. As no one of the candidates received a majority of the votes cast, it became the duty of the lower house of the Legislature to send the Senate, the names of the two candidates for the office of Governor. The Greenback men and the Democrats agreed upon Messrs. Smith and Garcelon, and the Senate which was Republican by nine majority, elected Dr. Garcelon, as was expected, in preference to Mr. Smith. The election by the Senate took place January 3, 1879, Dr. Garcelon receiving 21 votes and Mr. Smith 10 votes.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* is making a thorough canvass of the Republican sentiment of Indiana on the Presidential question. It instructed its correspondents in every town in the State to make a complete and impartial canvass among the leading Republicans, and send brief expressions of their views and choice of candidate. The paper disclaims having undertaken the work in the interests of any particular candidate, "but for the purpose of securing a fair and impartial expression of the views of the great body of leading Republicans in Indiana." These returns have been printed day by day as they were received and make an interesting study. Up to Thursday, the 8th, over four thousand opinions had been received from different sections of the State and from men in every kind of business or professional life. These figure up for Blaine 1,406; for Grant, 1,152; for Sherman, 1,018; for Hayes, 66; for Washburne, 58; for Garfield, 28, and a number of votes for other candidates.

THE Chinese question is discussed by Gov. Fenton of New York, on information gathered during a recent visit to California. He says the Chinese there differ from citizens of other nations "in type rather than in degree. In some respects they are worse, in some respects better." Of our policy towards them he remarks: "The practice or even the possibility of allowing these people to be brought here under the alleged contract system—a kind of qualified vassalage—should be at once and forever prohibited. The introduction of foreigners through speculative arrangements for service, or of the pauper and criminal classes, whether on this or the other coast, should be checked. Going much beyond this we are involved in a departure from the American policy of free immigration—a problem too grave for solution this side of direr evils than those of which we have as yet had a lesson."

IT is evident that even the liberality of Mr. G. W. Childs was not large enough to meet the bills for Grant's entertainment in Philadelphia. The Council has made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to settle the accounts. Among the bills was one of one hundred dollars for "music by the band" at the home of Mr. Childs on the evening the dinner was given to General Grant. The bill for music at Mayor Stokely's reception was one hundred and fifty dollars. The city paid the Continental Hotel four hundred and six dollars for entertaining twenty-four guests, among them Senator and Ex-Senator Cameron, Ex-Secretary Robeson, Ex-Senator John J. Patterson, for a time of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. Newman.

THE success of rapid transit from one end of New York island to the other has had an extraordinary effect in stimulating building operations in the city. The number of buildings put up last year was 2,065, of an estimated cost of $22,567,312, against 1,672 in 1878, of an estimated cost of $15,219,680. It is noticeable that among the plans filed, the largest number, 764, were for what are denominated first-class houses, while of French flats or apartment houses the total was 253, a number exactly equal to that of the second-class houses. The rapidity with which New York is filling up with these apartment houses proves how great is the demand for them. They will eventually bring down rents.

AN anti-third-term club has been organized ot Albany, right under the nose of Senator Conkling's crowd of distinguished third termers. It has adopted as its platform the resolution from the New York Republican platform of 1875, which declared "unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term," and indorsed the sentiments expressed in similar resolutions adopted in the same year by the Republican conventions of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin. Somebody or another is always giving the machine trouble in New York. In this State, now, things run much more smoothly.

A precious gem is "Sellers' Cough Syrup"—has never been known to fail in curing colds, coughs and whooping cough. Price 25c.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE SONG OF THE SNOBS.

Can it be so? Did Pope and Sultan, too,
Take him and shake him by his living hand?
Did Queen Victoria, with a chosen few,
Dine him, and wine him, at her table grand?
Did Russia's Autocrat say, "How d'ye do?"
And, full five minutes, talking with him, stand?
Oh! how such condescension should thrill through
Each grateful pulse of this plebian land!
What former height to which our eagle flew
Could, with such triumph, bid our souls expand?
Let Belknap, Robeson—all corruption's crew—
From memory fade, or live an honored band!
Ye flattered millions! shout with proud halloo,
"King-honored Grant our fealty shall command:
Though sickening history photograph the view;
And, as a land of snobs, the nation brand!"

—*The Delawarean.*

MRS. CONGRESSMAN Pacheco writes novels.

BEN HILL got a $140,000 fee for winning a recent law case.

PROFESSOR R. A. PROCTOR, who is now forty-three years old, is said to have been devoted to astronomy even in his boyhood.

MRS. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, a Quaker missionary, of Michigan, says that of the 115,000 prisoners whom she has visited 105,00 were brought to prison through strong drink.

THE native Georgians who guide the revenue officers in their raids on moonshiners say that the latter always sing the long-metre doxology when they have killed one of the raiders.

GOETHE once presented a set of his works to the Harvard Library—a fact which has just been brought to light in the process of recataloguing the German literature of the library.

CARLYLE'S handwriting has many impatient crosses and flourishes, but his manuscript is patiently punctuated and paragraphed, and not a comma or a letter is missing in the copy.

WALT WHITMAN has returned home to Camden, N. J., from his long trip to the Rocky Mountains and the Great Plains, and his sickness in Missouri. He has regained his average health.

THE dinner given to Prof. Nordenskjold, at Nagaski, was a regular feast of Pentecost, speeches being made in English, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, Japanese and Chinese.

PAUL BOYTON has injured his health to such an extent by his reckless habit of floating up and down rivers as though he were a regular crocodile that he is forced to go to Florida for the winter.

To give an idea of the ravages of diptheria in southern Russia, it may be mentioned that in one province of Pultava about 7,000 persons have died of the disease in each of the last three years.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH was one of three persons who last Sunday united with the Presbyterian Church at Stamford, Conn., on profession of faith. He is eighty-eight years old.

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, tall, slender, white-haired, pale and round shouldered, has been delighting the Methodist of Atlanta, Ga., with his eloquence. He has been the guest of Governor Colquitt.

WONDER who this is? A common vagrant and drunkard, now in the chain-gang of Leadville, under the assumed name of Stormont, is said to have been formerly a United States Senator from an Eastern State.

IT turns out that the Ohio man who has been appointed Postmaster of Washington is a relative of the President's wife. This is nothing against him, but it was a great deal against all the other applicants for the office.

MISS LILLIE C. DARST, who has been elected enrolling clerk of the Ohio Senate, is the first woman who has ever held any position of the sort in the State. Miss Darst is the bright, vivacious lady who for some years past has edited the Circleville *Herald*.

ST. LOUIS has only one citizen whose taxable property exceeds 1,000,000,000 in value. There are five having over $500,000, seventeen over $250,000, thirty over $200,000, one hundred and seven over $100,000, and one hundred and eighty-two over $50,000.

INDICATIONS are that General W. T. Walthall will succeed Mr. Bruce as United States Senator from Mississippi. His only weakness is the fact that he is Senator Lamar's law-partner, and that he resides within thirty miles of Virginia. He is a native of Virginia.

THIS is the burden of a negro song, which has more of piety than poetry:

Ole woman' don't you cry,
For dey say about de sky
Dat ebery cloud it hez a silver linin';
Dar is hoe cake on de shelf,
So go and help yeself,
An' do'ant be standin' in de doah and whinin.'

MRS. F. GRANT has appeared in Washington in some quaint Eastern attire presented to her by her mother-in-law—a dress of some wonderful Oriental fabric, and a number of Hindostanes ornaments, including bangles which almost concealed her arms from wrist to elbow.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, the poet, will be 73 years old on the 27th of February. The public schools of Cincinnati will celebrate the occasion with brief sketches, addresses and recitations pertaining to the poet. It is expected that 16,000 pupils of the higher grades will take part in the celebration.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS says of the Chicago *News*: "I don't expect to live through another Presidential election; I don't expect to live twelve months longer. I can feel that my health is rapidly declining; I notice it myself. I have held on now far beyond my time, and have outlived my generation."

DANBURY *News*: "A good Rochester pastor, a widower, proposed to a young lady a short time since, but was rejected. His feelings had the second severe test yesterday, when a widow sent him the following text to preach from: "You ask and receive not, because you ask amiss.' —James iv., 3."

QUEEN VICTORIA is very fond of the drama, and Mrs. Davenport says the profession is indebted to her for a valuable idea, that of turning the lights of the audience down during the acts, and up between them. The advantage was obvious, and royalty having suggested it, it at once became the rule.

AT Statesville, Oregon, recently a society wedding took place, the church being filled with a large and fashionable congregation. The names of the parties concerned attracted great attention from their singularity. Colonel John Bazzard married Elenor Crow. Rev. Dr. Robin united the couple in marriage.

A TRUST deed executed by the late Leonard Case of Cleveland, has been made public, by which he has conveyed to his attorney, to be held in trust, property estimated to be worth $250,000, the income from which is to be applied to the establishment of a school, to be called the "Case School of Applied Science."

THE premiums obtained at the sale of pews of Plymouth church the other night amounted to $27 241, with the fixed rentals amounting to $12,743, makes the income from the pews this year $40,023, which is $700 less than last year, and many thousands less than the amount of the sale for any year, excepting 1878, since 1866.

ONE of the latest curiosities of exports from New Orleans are blocks of ice prepared at the factory there with large red snappers in the centre, suggesting the old inquiry of how the milk gets into the cocoanut. Large numbers of this delicious fish taken in that vicinity are encased in blocks of ice at the factory for export in all directions to fill orders for this favorite delicacy.

GENERAL GARFIELD willl not take his seat in the Senate until the 4th of March, 1881, when he will have completed his eighth term of continuous service in the House. He entered the House in December, 1863. There is only one member of that body who antedates him and whose service has also been continuous—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who began his Congressional career in 1861.

MRS. SQUEERS and Fanny Squeers were among the characters that figured at a recent English fancy-dress ball. Mrs. Squeers wore a coal-scuttle bonnet of drawn black satin, a dress of stripped muslin delaine with narrow skirt, leg-of-mutton sleeves and short waist, and carried a birch rod and a wooden spoon. Miss Fanny wore a muslin skirt and spencer, a pink sash and a white satin bonnet.

REV. A. W. PAIGE, for over thirty years a Methodist preacher in the Providence Conference, and who was lately fined $7 and costs and sent to the Haddam jail for thirty days on his confession of criminal carriage with a woman in East Hampton, is to appear before Conference, to have his moral and ministerial character inquired into. Mr. Paige is over 70 years old, has hitherto borne a spotless reputation.

MR. WOOSTER SPRAGUE of Montpelier, Vt., and his wife cooked their recent Christmas dinner on the same stove on which their first Christmas dinner was cooked, fifty-two years ago. The dinner was also served on the same platter, eaten from the same table and with the same knives, forks and chinaware that they then used. Mr. Sprague is in his eighty-second year and his wife is in her seventy-sixth year.

AT a performance of the cantata of Esther at Dallas, Texas, Ahasuerus was advised by somebody in the audience to "cut it too fat." The personator of the great Assyrian went to the footlights and said: "This is a religious show, and you'll have to be decent. I'm Ahasuerus just now, but after the show I'm Sam. Turner; and if any duffer would like to cut it fat then, I'll give him a mighty lively welcome."

THE Senatorial canvass in Louisiana is an animated one. General Randall L. Gibson, at present a representative from New Orleans, appears to lead in the race, but he is antagonized by his colleagues, Hons. E. John Ellis and J. Floyd King. Hon. James B. Eustis, who served for a fragment of a term, which expired 3d last, and who was defeated for re-election by Hon. B. F. Jones, is anxious to return to the body.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the noted English war correspondent, has been the victim of Irish wrath in a way which he will not soon forget. Recently he was announced to lecture in Cork. For days past the city has been covered with placards calling attention to letters written by Mr. Forbes in 1875. The house was accordingly filled with a hostile audience, who refused to listen to the lecture. He retired, and the gas was turned off.

EDISON, when first investigating the subject of electricity, having seen the sparks fly in stroking a cat's back, produced a large cat and placed it in the circuit, using one of its fore and one of its hind paws as electrodes. Then he tried to start an induced current by rubbing the cat's back briskly. It was entirely successful, and Edison still bears on his hands the marks that resulted from using the cat as an inducter.

A CORRESPONDENT, speaking of Lord Beaconsfield, says: "He has grown quite spare. His glossy ringlets have given place to a dull mass of black hair, which bulges out from under a silk hat over the ears and neck like that of a typical German Professor of 'auld lang syne. From beneath his well-marked eyebrows a pair of large eyes, which shine brilliantly at times, but usually repose languidly under heavy lids more than half closed, take in all that is passing around without appearing to do so."

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., despatch to the Washington *Post* says: "It is authoritatively stated here that ex-Senator Sprague, who has been for some weeks engaged in taking private depositions for use in a divorce which he shortly contemplated bringing against his wife, became satisfied that he could adiuce no substantial proof with which to sustain his former allegations against Mrs. Sprague, and instructed his lawyers to proceed no further in the matter. A reconciliation between the husband and wife is looked for as the eventual result of this."

SAM WARD, the veteran lobbyist, has just returned from his pleasant visit to England, where he has been lionized by the political leaders. Of Mr. Gladstone he says: "I think him the most remarkable man I ever saw. When you consider that he is over seventy years of age and in one week he spoke forty-six columns of the London *Times* you will have some idea of his vigor. I heard his celebrated Corn Exchange speech, and I shall never forget it. Though his subject was a very dry one—that of finance—he kept his audience intently interested all the time."

MR. OLE BULL has appeared in a new character at a reception in Boston—as a lecturer on philology. The Spanish language, he said, is beautiful; the English is stiff, like the Englishman himself. The Englishman says a nail is a nail—not a big nail or a little nail; but the Spaniard puts on his words a beautiful twist (and Ole Bull illustrates by gesture to express his meaning better.) The English are military and quick. In Spanish you must spin it out to make it grandiose and flexible. The Spanish can not depict a situation in a few words. Everything will be unfinished to 'aim; and he will have to jump—jump the whole time. It must be spun out so his system and nerves will feel good.

WED.

[From Poems by Hugh Conway.]

White-robed she comes, my love, my own,
Yet purer than the robe she wears;
White flowers she holds, the fairest known,
Yet sweeter than the flowers she bears:—
So white, so sweet, yet I could seek
And find, beneath that white veil hid,
Love's hue upon that gentle cheek,
Love's light beneath that long-fringed lid.

Clash out, brave bells! Ring far and wide,
And laugh the piping birds to scorn.
Fair kinsman, kiss the bonny bride,
She wanders far with me this morn:
And if her eyes are dim with tears,
I grudge them not their tender rain,
My love can chase the misty fears
And kiss the sunshine back again.

THE HAWKEYE MAN.

Passes Through Lebanon, Indiana, and Has a Talk With a Brakeman.

The Different Tracks Taken By Different People to Heavenly Regions.

[Burdettes Hawkeye Letter.]

Lebanon is the capital of Boone county and Boone county is the thirteenth county in the State for agricultural wealth and resources. And there is one very remarkable fact in the history of the city and county. They have no debt either bonded or floating. And what is more remarkable neither city or county ever had a debt. They paid as they went, and they are consequently rich, contented and prosperous, and all the people in Lebanon are like the people I met, they deserve to be rich. There may be some stupid people in Lebanon, but I wasn't introduced to any of them.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading in the distance, the fat passenger drumming idly on the window pane, the across passenger sound asleep, and the tall thin passenger reading "General Grant's Tour Around the World," and wondering why "Greene's August Flower" should be printed above the doors of "A Buddhist Temple at Benares." To me comes the Brakeman, seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

"I went to church yesterday."

"Yes?" I said, with that interesting inflection that asks for more. "And what church did you attend?"

"Which do you guess?" he asked.

"Some union mission church?" I hazzarded.

"Now," he said, "I don't like to run on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do I want to run on the main line, where your run is regular and you go on schedule time, and don't have to wait on connections: I don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it."

"Episcopal?" I guessed.

"Limited express," he said, "all palace cars and $2 extra for a seat; fast time and only stops at the big stations. Nice line, but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All train men in uniform, conductor's punch and lantern silver-plated, and no train boys allowed. Then the passengers are allowed to talk back at the conductor; and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rich road enough. Don't often hear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too,"

"Universalist?' I suggested.

"Broad gauge;" said the brakeman, "does too much complimentary business. Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles. Stops at all flag stations, and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking car on the train. Train orders are vague though, and the trainmen don't get along well with the passengers. No, I don't go to the Universalist, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road."

"Presbyterian?" I asked,

"Narrow gauge, eh?" said the brakeman, "pretty track, straight as a rule; tunnel right through a mountain rather than go around it; spirit-level grade; passengers have to show their tickets before they get on the train. Mighty strict road, but the cars are a little narrow; have to sit one in a seat and no one in the aisle to dance. Then there's no stop-over tickets allowed; got to go straight through to the station you're ticketed for, or you can't get on at all. When the car's full, no extra coaches; cars built at the shops to hold just so many and nobody else allowed on. But you don't often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules."

"Maybe you joined the Free Thinkers?" I said,

"Scrub road," said the brakeman, 'dirt road bed and no ballast; no time-card and no train dispatcher. All trains run wild and every engineer makes his own time, just as he pleases: Smoke if you want to; kind of go-as-you-please road. Too many side tracks, and every switch wide open all the time, with the switchman sound asleep, and the target lamp dead out. Get on as you please and get off when you want to. Don't have to show your tickets, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers. No, sir, I was offered a pass, but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a division superintendent where that road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the general superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a general superintendent, and if they had he didn't know any more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to and he said 'nobody.' I asked a conductor who he got orders from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And when I asked the engineer where he got his orders from, he said he'd like to see anybody give him orders, he'd run that train to suit himself, or he'd run it into the ditch. Now, you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that has no time, made no connections, runs nowhere, and has no superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it."

"Did you try the Methodist?" I said,

"Now: you're shouting," he said with some enthusiasm. "Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passengers. Engines carry a power of steam, and don't you forget it; steam-gauge shows a hundred and enough all the time. Lively road, when the conducter shouts 'all aboard' you can hear him to the next station. Every train-lamp shines like a headlight. Stop-over checks given on all through tickets; passenger can drop off the train as often as he likes, do the station two or three days and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good, whole-souled, companionable conductors; ain't a road in the country where the passengers feel more at home. No passes; every passenger pays full traffic rates for his ticket. Wesleyanhouse air-brake on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride over it yesterday."

"Maybe you went to the Congregational church?" I said.

"Popular road," said the brakeman, "an old road too; one of the very oldest in this country. Good roadbed and comfortable cars. Well managed road, too; directors don't interfere with division superintendents and train orders. Road's mighty popular, but it's pretty independent, too. See, didn't one of the division superintendents down East discontinue one of the oldest stations on this line two or three years ago? But it is a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always has such a splendid class of passengers."

"Perhaps you tried the Baptist?" I guessed once more.

"Ah, ha," said the brakeman, "she's a daisy, isn't she? River road; beautiful curve; sweep around anything to keep close to the river, but it's all steel rail and rock ballast single track all the way and not a side-track from the round-house to the terminus. Takes a heap of water to run it though; double tanks at every station, and there isn't an engine in the shops that can pull a pound or run a mile in less than two guages. But it runs through a beautiful country; these rivers roads always do: river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountain head of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and good time and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday, when the conductor came around for the tickets with a little basket punch, I didn't ask him to pass me, but I paid my fare like a little man—twenty-five cents for an hour's run and a little concert by the passengers throwed in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road when you want—"

But just here the long whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door, shouting:

Zionville! 'This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!

The Marriage of the Future.

Minister—Hello, Exchange.
Telephone Exchange—Well?
Minister—Put me on the residence of Mrs. Duzenberry.
Exchange—All right; fire away.
Minister—Hello, Mrs. Duzenberry.
Mrs. D.—Well?
Minister—Ask your daughter Malinda to step to the instrument.
Malinda—What's wanted?
Minister—Your affianced, Mr. Algernon Smithkinson is here and wishes to speak to you.
Malinda—Tell him for goodness' sake to hurry.
Algernon—Malinda, dear, I find it won't be convenient for me to come around this evening. Can't we have the ceremony performed now?
Malinda—I suppose so.
Minister (taking off his hat)—Doyou AlgernonSmithkinsontakeMaliudaDuzenberry-tobeyourwedded-wife-forbetter-for worsetilldeathdoyoupart?
Algernon—I do.
Minister—Do-you Malinda. Dnzenberry takeAlgernonSmithkinsontobeyourwedded-husbandforbetterforworsetilldeathdo youpart?
Malinda—I do.
Minister—ThenIpronounceyoumanand wife, andwhatGodhasjoinedtogetherletno manputasunder: Makethemostofit. $10. Goodday.

ANOTHER WAY.

Aberdeen, O., is the Gretna Green of America. Massie Beasly, acting Justice of the Peace, ties the nuptial knot in the following unaffecting manner: "Join hands!" cries the 'Squire. This done, he turns to the man and asks: "Have her?" "Yes." Then to the woman. "Have him?" Yes." "Hitched! Five dollars."

A Duchess Marrying a Tenor Singer.

[From the Morning Call.]

PARIS, December 5.—Only think of her grace the Duchess of Newcastle, making up her mind to become Mrs. Tom Hohler! Although she has a son, the present Duke, about fourteen years old, she is still young, and excessively handsome. I suppose we may conclude that her marriage with the Duke was on both sides, one of interest. She is the heiress of the great banking house of Hope, and the country seat, Hopedene, is one of the greatest castles England boasts, among her many such.

To make a long story short, they separated, everybody in London knowing that the Duke's friend for many years was Kate Santley, the blonde burlesque actress, who played in the "Black Crook" in New York. There were different stories about this alliance, some saying that it was the Duke who took theatres for Kate Santley in London, so as to keep her up as a star, and others averring that he was poor, and that it was the burlesque actress who supplied him with funds out of her professional earnings.

Meantime the affection which had sprung up between the Duchess and Tom Hehler, the tenor, was also a matter of common observation, though not one of scandal, because their conduct was discreet. One day last winter the Duke died suddenly, in his bachelor's room, in St. James street, and Kate Santley paraded the streets for a month in widow's weeds. I suppose the widow's year is about to elapse, so that now the engagement between the tenor and the Duchess may be announced.

I saw them driving together the other day. She is lovely, aristocratic, sweet, exquisitely dressed. He is a nice, fresh looking Englishman, sings prettily, and, of course, is desperately in love. He told a friend of mine that it was in every way such a stroke of good luck for him that he was afraid to cross the street lest he should be run over before the happy day came. Tom Hohler is the tenor who first supported Miss Kellogg in her first London engagement twelve years ago. His father is a clergyman.

OLIVE LOGAN.

Adam Smith on Dr. Johnson.

[From The Corsair.]

The following is quoted from the recital of a person who heard it from Adam Smith: "One anecdote, I remember, he told me of Dr. Johnson, of whom Smith entertained a very contemptuous opinion. 'I have seen that creature,' said he, 'bolt up in the midst of a mixed company, and without any previous notice, fall upon his knees behind a chair, and repeat the Lord's Prayer, and then resume his seat at the table. He has played this freak over and over, perhaps five or six times in the course of an evening. It was not,' Smith observed, 'hypocrisy, but madness. Though an honest man himself he was always patronizing scoundrels. Savage, for instance, whom he so loudly praises, was a worthless fellow. His pension of £50 never lasted him longer than a few days. As a sample of his economy you may take a circumstance that Johnston himself once told Adam Smith. It was, at that period, fashionable to wear scarlet cloaks, trimmed with gold lace, and the Doctor met him one day just after he had received his pension with one of these cloaks upon his back, while at the same time his naked toes were breaking through his shoes."

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

A MEMORY.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

I have my treasures by land and sea,
I have my pictures on mem'ry's wall,
But out of the past there cometh to me
One that seemeth the best of all.
Oft when the strife of the world and din,
Oer shadow my heart with a weight of sin,
I enter a sacred room and there
Is hidden away a little chair.

I would not take all the wealth of gold
A king in his royal pride may hold,
For this small thing that I kneel beside—
For this one link with my child that died.
'Twas here my heart knew its greatest good
When I wore the crown of mother hood,
I taught the lips their infant prayer
As we knelt beside the little chair.

'Tis a humble thing you say, and well,
You did not think that my heart would dwell,
Through all these years on that one grief hid,
'Neath the star-gemmed sod of the coffin lid
A mother once must know forever
A mother's love, no time can sever—
So marvel not through the years of care,
I have sacred kept this little chair.

Oh! sainted child, that so long ago
I sheltered safe from the wide world's woe,
Oh! little face that has drawn my heart
Heavenward, seeking the better part
Of life, I lost when you dropped asleep;
I feel the power of the watch you keep,
To lead my soul to your kingdom fair,
So I treasure still this little chair.

METTERNICH MEMOIRS

Another Interesting Extract from a Remarkable Volume.

Graphic Portrait of the Corsican Conqueror.

[The long announced "Memoirs of Prince Metternich" appeared simultaneously at Vienna, Paris and London on December 22. From an advance extract furnished to the *Figaro*, and printed in its number of December 20, is translated one of the most interesting passages of the book, being the Prince's account of his first acquaintance with Napoleon Bonaparte and the summary of his opinions respecting that central figure of modern European history. It should be read in connection with the other extract narrating Metternich's memorable interview with Napoleon at Dresden, which was printed in THE POST some weeks ago.]

JUDGMENT ON NAPOLEON.

The judgment is frequently influenced by first impressions. I had never seen Napoleon before the audience he gave me at St. Cloud for the delivery of my diplomatic credentials. I found him standing in the centre of one of the saloons, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and six other personages of his court. He wore the uniform of the infantry of the guard and had his hat on his head. This latter circumstance, improper in every respect, since the audience was not a public one, struck me as an arrogant pretence showing the *parvenu;* it even made me hesitate a moment as to whether I would not put on my own hat. I made a short address, of which the precise and formal text differed essentially from those which had become customary at the new Court of France.

His attitude seemed to me to show restraint and even embarrassment. His short and square figure, his negligent attitude, combined with a marked effort to appear imposing, all united to weaken that sense of grandeur which was naturally attached to the conception of the man who made the world tremble. This impression was never entirely effaced from my mind. It subsisted during the most important interviews which I had with Napoleon at different periods of his career. It is possible that it may have contributed to show me the man such as he was through the diverse masks which he habitually wore. In his melodramatic sallies, in his outbursts of rage, in his brusque interpellations I became accustomed to see a series of scenes prepared beforehand—studied and calculated for the effect which he desired to produce upon the person with whom the interview was held.

In my relations with Napoleon, which from the outset I sought to render frequent and confidential, what most struck me from the first was the eminent perspicacity and great simplicity of the operations of his intellect. Conversation with him always had for me a charm hard to define. Seizing upon objects by their essential point, stripping them of useless accessories, developing his thought and never ceasing to elaborate it until he had made it perfectly clear and definite, always hitting upon the word needful for the thing or inventing it wherever usage had not already created it, his interviews were always full of interest. He did not converse, but talked. Through the abundance of his ideas and the facility of his elocution he could adroitly seize upon a word, and one of his habitual expressions was to say, "I see what you want; you wish to reach such a point. Very well, let us go straight to the question."

Meanwhile he never failed to listen to the remarks or the objections addressed to him. He caught them up, debated or refuted them without departing from the tone or the moderation of a discussion of State affairs, and I never felt the least embarrassment in saying to him what I thought the truth, even when it was not of a nature to please him.

NAPOLEON'S METHOD OF ACTION.

As in his conceptions all was clear and precise, whatever action was necessary presented for him neither difficulty nor uncertainly. Received rules scarcely embarrassed him. In deed as in word he marched straight to his object, without stopping at secondary considerations, the importance of which he too frequently distained. The straightest line to reach the object in view was that which he selected and followed to the end, so that nothing could turn him aside. Nevetheless, without becoming a slave to his plans he knew how to abandon or modify them from the moment that he changed his point of view or whenever new combinations afforded him the means of gaining his point more readily by different means.

He had but meagre scientific attainments. His partisans have very especially labored to create an opinion that he was a profound mathematician. What he knew of mathematical science would not have placed him above any ordinary officer trained like himself for the artillery service, but his natural faculties supplied the lack of science. He made himself a legislator and administrator as he made himself a great captain, by following the guidance of his intuitions. The natural bent of his spirit led him always towards the positive; he repelled vague ideas, he equally abhored the dreams of visionaries and the abstractions of ideologists, and he treated as rubbish everything which did not present clear views and useful results. He really considered as sciences only those branches of knowledge which the senses can control and verify—those which rest on observation and experience. He avowed utter scorn for the false philosophy as well as for the false philanthrophy of the eighteenth century. Among the leaders of these doctrines Voltaire was the especial object of his aversion, and he pushed this sentiment to the extreme of controverting on every occasion the genral opinion of Voltaire's literary merit.

HIS RELIGION.

Napoleon was not irreligious in the ordinary sense of the term. He would not admit that there ever had been an atheist in good faith; he condemned deism as the fruit of rash speculation. A Christian and a Catholic, it was only to positive religion that he conceded the right to govern human society. He regarded Chritanism as the true basis of all true civilization, Catholicism as the form of worship most favorable to the maintenance of order and tranqullity in the moral world, Protestantism as a source of trouble and strife. Personally indifferent to religious practices he respected them too much ever to allow pleasantries about them among his attendants. It is impossible that religion may have been for him less a matter of sentiment than the result of an enlightened policy; but whatever may have been in this respect the secret of his soul he took care never to betray it. His opinions on men were concentrated in a single idea, which, unfortunately for him, had acquired the force of an axiom. He was fully persuaded that no man upon the public stage or even engaged in active business life ever did or could guide himself by any other motive than self interest. He did not deny virtue and honor, but he maintained that neither of the sentiments ever served as principal guide, except to those whom he called dreamers, and to whom he consequently denied every faculty needful for participating with success in the affairs of society. I have spent many an hour in discussing with him this thesis, which my conscience repelled, and whose falsity I sought to prove to him, at least in the latitude which he gave to it. I never succeeded in making him yield in the slightest degree upon this article of his faith.

He was endowed with an especial tact for recognizing men who might be useful to him. He quickly discovered in them the direction in which he might use them to greatest advantage. Never forgetting to seek a guarantee of their fidelity in self-interest, he took care to bind them to his own fortune by such ties that all return to other engagements should be cut off. He had above all studied the national character of the French, and the history of his life proved that he had comprehended them. Especially he regarded the Parisians as children and frequently compared Paris to the Grand Opera. Having once reproached him for the palpable faisehood which swarmed in most of his bulletins, he laughingly replied, "It is not for you that I write them; the Parisians believe everything, and I could go much further in my fictions without their refusing to believe them." It often chanced that in his conversations he would enter upon historical disquisitions. These monologues usually showed in him an imperfect knowledge of facts, but an extreme sagacity in appreciating causes and foreseeing consequences. He thus divined correctly much more than he knew, and, lending to persons and events the coloring of his own mind, he explained them in a most ingenious manner. As he always came back to the same citations he must have drawn from a very small number of books, and especially from abridgements, his knowledge of the salient points of ancient history and of the history of France. He nevertheless carried in his memory an assortment of names and facts rich enough to impose upon those whose studies had been even less solid than his own. His heroes were Alexander, Cæsar, and above all Charlemange. The claim of being himself *de facto* and *de jure* the successor of the latter occupied his mind to a singular degree. I have known him to enter with me upon interminable discussions to maintain this strange paradox by the feeblest reasonings. It was apparently my position as Ambassador of Austria which procured for me his insistence upon this point.

LEGITIMACY AND POWER.

One of his liveliest and most constant regrets was at not being able to invoke the principle of ligitmity as the basis of his power. Few men have more profoundly than he felt how much authority deprived of this foundation is precarious, fragile and open to attack. Yet he lost no occasion to protest earnestly in conversations with me against those who might imagine that he occupied the throne as an usurper. "The throne of France," he said to me more than once, "was vacant. Louis XVI. could not mantain himself upon it. If I had been in his place the revolution—spite of the immense progress it had made in public sentiment under preceding reigns—would never have been consummated. The King once fallen the Republic took possession of the soil of France; it is the Republic that I have displaced. The ancient throne was buried under its own ruins; I had to found a new one. The Bourbons would not be able to reign over this political fabric. My force consists in my good fortune, I am as new as the Empire. There is, then, between the Empire and myself a perfect homogeneousness."

Meanewhile I have often thought that in thus expressing himself Napoleon sought only to confuse me or to vanquish puplic opinion, and the direct overture which he made toward Louis XVIII. in 1804 seems to confirm this suspicion. Speaking to me one day of this overture he said:—"The reply of Monsieur was noble; it was full of strong traditions. There is in these legitimists something which appeals not alone to the inclination. If Monsieur had consulted only his inclination he would have arranged matters with me and I should have procured him a magnificent lot."

He was also very much struck with the idea of tracing back to Divinity the origin of supreme authority. He said to me one day at Compiegne, shortly after his marriage to the Archduchess, "I see that the Empress, in writing to her father, addresses him thus:—'To His Sacred Imperial Majesty.' Is this title in use among you?" I told him that it was, by the tradition of the Old German Empire, which bore the title of Holy Empire, and because it was also attached to the apostolic crown or Hungary. Napoleon replied in a serious tone:—"The usage is beautiful and well understood. Power comes from God, and it is only for this reason that it can be placed beyond the reach of men. Some time hereafter, I will adopt the same title."

GENEALOGY AND NOBILITY.

He attached much importance to the nobility of his own birth and the antiquity of his family. More than once he undertook to prove to me that envy and calumny alone could have cast suspicion upon his nobility. "I am placed," said he, "in a singular position. I find genealogists who would like to trace my ancestry back to the deluge, and there are persons who pretend that I was born a beggar. The truth is between these extremes. The Bonapartes are good Corsican gentlemen, not very illustrious, since we have scarcely ever gone out of our island, but much better than many sprigs of gentility who pretend to look down on us."

Napoleon regarded himself as a being isolated in the world, created to govern it and to bend all wills to his caprice. He had no more consideration for men than an overseer has for his workmen. Marshal Lannes was mortally wounded in the battle of Aspern. The bulletins of the French army relate the last words he pronounced. This is what Napoleon himself said to me:—"You have read the phrase which I have put in the mouth of Lannes—he never thought of such a thing! When the Marshal pronounced my name they came to tell me, and I at once declared him dead. Lannes cordially detested me. He used my name as atheists the name of God in the moment of death. Lannes having spoken my name I ought to regard him as decidedly lost." One of the persons to whom he seemed most attached was Duroc. "He loves me as a dog loves his master." This is the phrase he used to me in speaking of him. He compared Berthier's sentiments toward him to those of a child's nurse. These comparisons, far from being inconsistent with his theory of human motives, were its natural consequence. Where he found sentiments to which he could not apply his calculation of self-interest he sought their source in a kind of instinct.

NO ICE.

The Infallible Sign of the Hudson River Ice Men.

The Hudson river ice men are in despair at the prospect of no ice. There is usually about $1,000,000 spent in a good year in gathering the crop upon which many families absolutely depend in the winter season. The goosebone superstition plays a part in the ice business and is thus described:

The superstition of ice men is associated with a wild goose's back. Like all similar portents in other lines of life the goose's back, has no tangible connection with the ice crop, unless, perhaps, it is that coming cold weather is thought to affect the goose's back somewhat as present cold weather affects the surface of water—that is, hardens it. This, however, is the belief. As soon as a wild goose is killed, in the early winter, and before it has grown old, if possible tear the flesh and skin from its back until the bone is exposed clean of flesh. If the bone is very thick and dark the ice crop will be abundant. If it is very thin and dark the ice crop will be sufficient, but if it is either thick or thin and also white there will be no ice whatever. It is related by the believers that in 1870 of many wild geese that were killed not one had a backbone. And many years ago, when the city's demand for ice had not reached 100,000 tons annually—it is now 1,000,000 tons—there was a winter when all the backbones of the geese were transparent. It is pointed out that in that year the thermometer never fell to 20 degrees below freezing point. But the same vagueness attaches to the figures by which this year could be identified as also applies to the superstition which it is sought to be proven thereby. This year reports are that all wild geese killed upon whose backbones investigation was made were found to doubly prophesy "No ice."

Mrs. Scott-Siddon's Fortune.

A bold reporter of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* had a talk with Mrs. Scott-Siddons the other day on her domestic troubles. Mrs. Siddons, recording to the reporter, said:

"I have been receiving for the past eleven years upon an average of $250 a night for six nights in each week and during seven months in the year, and of all this vast sum of money that I have earned there is scarcely anything left at all. Neither my husband nor myself was in the least extravagant, as I myself used to design and make my own stage dresses. It is utterly uncomprehensible to all what has become of this large sum of money; and I do not know, never having had the handling of a pound, all the time placing the utmost confidence in my husband, not knowing his habits of intoxication. I never saw him under the influence of liquor, knowingly, until upon our return trip in July, 1878, from Australia, when he fell in a fit on board the vessel at my feet. I did not know what his affliction was then, and could not be convinced that this was the result of a long-continued use of intoxicating drinks until the physician who attended him came to me, after he had been lying three days in his cabin afflicted with the *delirium tremens*, and called me to his side and asked me to peruse an extract from a noted work on the subject of this mania. Upon my arrival in England, in May last, we seperated by mutual consent, I giving him a valuable piece of property, worth £30,000, located at New Zealand, which was the net profits of my years' engagement in Australia."

To the query what her age was Mrs. Siddons replied plumply: "I shan't tell you.."

Dying Words.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snowshoes are lost; with the stage-driver he is "on a downgrade and cannot reach the brake;" the miner cannot get to the air-pipe; the sailor says "eight bells have sounded;" and the gambler plays his last trump. A little girl died here a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the fainting and flickering pulse, a smile came to the wan face, and the child whispered: "There's no more desert here, mamma, but all the world is full of beautifully flowers." A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange; every kind word that I have spoken in life, every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense in effable."

Bismarck's Bowlders.

[Pall Mall Gazette, December 15.]

We believe the anecdote about Prince Bismarck and the "bowlders" to be the following: The German Chancellor once said in one of his familiar discourses: "In politics ('quand je fais la politique') I act as I do out duck shooting—I put my foot on one bowlder and do not take it off till I see my way to another. When I do, I step on to the new bowlder and leave the old one behind; and so on until I am out of the marsh." This seems a very apposite illustration of the Chancellor's. Austria was his bowlder in the case of Denmark; France was his bowlder in striking down Austria; Russia was his bowlder when France was to be beaten—and he is probably now looking out for a new bowlder to defeat somebody else. The awkward part of it, too, is that he not only leaves his old bowlder behind, but he kicks it over in his next step.

ABD-EL-KADER is not dead, as was reported, but is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

IN colds of great obstinacy, attended with constant coughing, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup renders prompt and permanent relief. Price 25 cents.

END OF LITIGATION.

An Old Resident Seeks the Almshouse to Escape the Jail.

A Man Worth $10,000 Spending His Declining Days at the City Farm.

A Story of Domestic Broils, and the Tale of Their Unhappy Result.

Patrick May, fortwenty-five years a resident on Second avenue, Sixth ward, is certainly a man of many troubles. At sixty-seven years of age, with $10,000 worth of property deeded to him in his own name, Patrick finds himself an inmate of the almshonse, driven thither to escape incarceration in the the county jail for a debt of about $165. Patrick is one of our oldest residents and is well and favorably known to a large number of citizens. For some years he conducted the tailoring business, afterwards he engaged in the itinerant calling of a peddler, then he embarked in the grocery trade, and some seven or eight years ago he engaged in the saloon business on Second avenue, in the classic precincts of Pipetown. During all these years Patrick and his good wife were prosperous and happy. They grew rich and multiplied In 1855 Patrick bought two lots abutting on Second avenue, Nos. 318 and 320. In 1874 he erected two valuable three-story brick buildings upon the site, and to-day the property is worth ten thousand dollars if it is worth a cent. But for all that Patrick is to-day unable to pay $165, the costs heaped upon him by abundant litigation, and on Tuesday last he sought the friendly shelter of the City Home to prevent the Sheriff's officers from serving a process upon him. Once across the threshold of Maj. Gus. Braun's mansion the litigant, though costs upon costs be heaped upon him is sacred even to a Sheriff's process, and thus has Patrick escaped incarceration in the county jail for ninety days. At the same time his family partly occupy the valuable property on Second avenue, are good citizens, and are flourishing like a green bay tree. But domestic trouble has besieged the house of the Mays and blighted the declining years of the head of the household.

THE TROUBLES BEGIN.

Over a year ago the troubles began, and in January last Patrick left the house to his wife and children, and took up his residence at private boarding houses. Subsequently he removed to St. Franciscus Hospital in Lawrenceville, where he paid his board regularly from rent received from his property, the fronts of which are occupied by his son James, a saloon keeper, and by Mrs. Spelker, a dealer in notions, the rear being occupied as tenement houses. In August last the sons and daughters filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 to have Patrick, the father, declared an habitual drunkard and a trustee appointed to manage his estate. The case was referred to Thomas MacConnell, Esq., as master, the Sheriff empannelled a jury of six and the trial began. The wife, sons and daughters all testified that Patrick was a hard drinker, and from fifteen to twenty well known citizens, his old neighbors, gave testimony establishing Patrick's sobriety. The jury found against the sons, and the report was confirmed by Judge Ewing, socking the family for the costs, which amounted to over $300. Messrs. Barton & Son appeared for the plaintiffs, and C. F. McKenna for the defendants. This was the first victory for Patrick, but it was only the beginning of the litigation.

AN ADVENTURE FROM WHICH AROSE FOUR SUITS.

Patrick had left his furniture in one room of his house, and at odd times visited the room from the hospital. Returning to his room one day he discovered James Hanley and Bridget his wife moving into the room. He warned them to leave the premises, but Mrs. May who had rented the rooms bade them move in their goods. Patrick went to seek the aid of the law, failed to find an officer, returned to the house to find that the Hanley had got part of their goods safely within and attempted to eject them by force. He kicked a tub full of crockery down the stair-way, rushed against Hanley, who was coming up-stairs with a waiter full of frail articles upon his head, and upset the carrier and the freight. A general melee ensued, and out of this grew four suits. Patrick sued James Hanley and Bridget for assault and battery and forcible entry and detainer, and the Hanleys each sued Patrick for assault and battery. The Grand Jury dismissed Patrick's prosecutions, socked him for the costs and found true bills on the suits brought by the Hanleys. On these suits Patrick was convicted but recommended to the mercy of the court. Judge Ewing fined him $2 and costs which aggregated about $165. His Honor also required Patrick to replace the broken crockery and skillets of the Hanleys and May gave them a judgment note for $19 compensation. This case was decided in November last, but Patrick has received but little if any rental from his property since that time, and of course is unable to pay the sum. The witnesses have been hounding Clerk of Courts Rowand and Sheriff Hunter, and finally the latter was compelled to issue a process, to escape which Patrick fled to the Alms House last Tuesday.

But this is not all of the litigation. Some time ago Mrs. May brought suit for desertion against Patrick before Alderman Burke. This case too was sent to court, but Judge Ewing, now pretty fully acquainted with the troubles of the Mays, dismissed the case. There is no law, however, to subject a married woman to pay the costs, so that the expenses of this little piece of litigation were also heaped upon Patrick's head. Patrick had boarded latterly at the house of Mr. John O'Neil, in the Fifth ward, having deserted the hospital to take up his residence near the seat of his troubles, the Court House.

THE FAMILY'S SIDE.

Patrick's property is encumbered by a mortgage of $4,300 held by Mr. John C. Bindley who erected the houses. The sons pay a rental of $600 which regularly goes towards keeping down the interest on the mortgage. None of the creditors are pushing the old gentleman. Of course Mrs. May and her sons have their own story of the troubles. Mrs. May claims that she earned a great deal of the money that has been invested in Patrick's name, and there is no doubt that his success was largely due to his wife's aid. She always took an active interest in her husband's business, and her shrewdness and tact and labor counted greatly. The sons claim that Patrick of late years has been tyrannical, contrary, overbearing and offensive to both their mother and themselves. He demanded that they turn over their weekly wages to him the same now that they are grown men as when they were children. They claim also that the father has made mean remarks to the neighbors about his wife and that he has latterly been seized with strange hallucinations. In short they say that his conduct was unendurable, that there was no living in the same house with him.

NO EXPENSE TO THE TAXPAYER.

But enough has been said to set at rest very sensational rumors which have been floating among those who know the Mays, and enough to convince the reader of the folly and expense of litigation, especially within one's own household. But still one more question arises. The laws require the children and grandchildren to bear the expenses of their grandfather or parents, so that the children will enjoy still further litigation. The Board of Guardians of the Poor, at the end of the quarter, will present the sons with a bill for Patrick's boarding, and, what is more, can make them pay it. This suit, however, will not trouble Patrick much, for he can stand off, and enjoy it as a quiet and disinterested spectator. There is no doubt that such a bill will be presented, so that the general taxpayer will not to be taxed for Patrick's support.

Death in the Pulpit.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The death of the Bishop Suffragan of Guilford, England, just after having preached on the morning of the 21st of December, and while on his knees in prayer, has made a profound impression. The text of Dr. Utterton was from Matthew XXX., part of the 24th verse: "He which had received one talent." Almost the last words of his sermon were references to the many who had been called away during the year, and suggested that the many more who were left should show their feelings for Heaven's mercy by their good works. The bishop was solicitous about a spire and peal of bells for the church, a new one, in which he preached, and was to have delivered a discourse on the same evening in aid of those additions. Dr. Utterton, having descended from the pulpit to the chancel and read the prayer for the church militant, placed the elements on the communion table and sank on his knees in prayer. He never rose or spoke again. The non-communicants slowly filed from the church, and it was not even thought that the bishop was indisposed. He, however, died within five minutes, of, as is supposed, heart disease. The event was melancholy, and yet in some aspects may be called most appropriate, since how better could a soldier of the cross end his mortal career than, so to say, with his armor on and in direct personal service of his Master? A death that some at the moment will be tempted to contrast with that of this venerable prelate was that of the old French comedian who lately expired in Paris on the stage while sustaining one of his mimic characters; and both in indifferent ways recall the death of the English player—Palmer, if we remember rightly—who while performing Kotzebue's *Stranger* and having spoken the pathetic line "There is another and a better world," fell forward and presently breathed his last.

Horatio Seymour Avows Himself a Candidate.

[From an interview in the Kansas City Times.]

During the lengthy conversation Gov. Seymour had repeatedly said he did not want the nomination, and would not be a candidate for it, but at no time had he said he would not accept the nomination if tendered him, and finally I put it to him in this wise:

"Suppose, Governor, when our convention shall meet and the Democrats of the United States, after looking over the entire field and comparing views, should find that you are not only the choice of the Democracy for President, but that your nomination is a necessity—and you should be nominated unanimously—you would not refuse the nomination?"

He replied without hesitation and his answer was significant. These are his words:

"*It would not do for me to say now that I would refuse the nomination under such circumstances, for if I did it might be claimed I despaired of the success of my party in advance, and thus an injury might be done should some one else be nominated.*"

The conviction left on my mind, taking the interview as a whole, was that while Gov. Seymour sincerely and honestly deprecates the use of his name in connection with the nomination, and while he craves the peace and quiet of his rural life, yet if his party unanimously ask him to become their leader next year *he will not refuse.*

Fitz John Porter.

[Philadelphia Times.]

General Porter must of necessity be denied the legitimate promotion that his services and the lapse of time would have brought to him. He can be restored only to the rank he held in the army at the time of his dismissal, when he was a Colonel. His Major Generalship in the volunteer service must be treated as having expired with all similar commissions at the close of the war, and the man who would undoubtedly have been a Brigadier and probably a Major General, to-day in the regular army, must be remanded to the rank of Colonel, as having served since his unjust dismissal without promotion. He will pay no more than covers the costs of his fifteen years of ceaseless effort to attain justice; and his rank in the army may be voluntarily resigned as soon as reached; but the great purpose to which General Porter has devoted half the years of his active life will be successful, and his courage, skill and fidelity as a soldier of his country will be stainless before the world.

Spreading Responsibility.

[Lancaster New Era, Rep.]

Judge Thayer has decided the suit of Markley & Son against ex-Chairman Quay, in favor of the latter. The suit was to recover on a check for $2,667,85 given by Quay for printing done by his order for the Republican State Committee. The Judge held that all the members of the Committee were justly and severally liable, and not the Chairman personally. When it is remembered that during the whole campaign Mr. Quay never once called the Committee together, or consulted with them in regard to the expenses he was so lavishly incurring, this don't look much like putting the responsibility where it properly belongs.

Why Was His Name Suppressed!

[N. Y. Sun.]

In the accounts of Mr. Child's dinner to Gen. Grant, curiously enough, one of the most notorious names was suppressed from the list of guests. We refer to William H. Kemble. Of course he must have been present. No party comprising Grant, Babcock, and Robeson would be complete without Kemble.

We know that Kemble understands "silence" as well as division; but why should silence be preserved about his presence at the Grant dinner?

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.* 1

The Art of Pinching a City.

[Nashville American.]

When the proposition to sell Davidson County's stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—3,000 shares—was before the County Court, the *American*—which represented public opinion in the matter—strongly advised against the sale, as certain to result in serious loss to the country. It was sold in the latter part of October at 67⅞ cents in the dollar. This same stock

A Sour Stomach

causes dyspepsia, and poor teeth produce sour stomach because the food is not properly masticated. Keep the teeth healthy, and the body at large will be in trim. Use SOZODONT regularly, for it is pleasant and healthful. Once in the house it stays there.

Once smeared between pieces of Wood, SPALDING'S GLUE never lets go. It is a fixture. STT

Weekly Post.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

The agitation in this conntry and elsewhere, of the apprehended famine in Ireland, and the exposure of the abuses consequent on the absentee landlord system, seems to have had the effect of shaming the English government into the adoption of vigorous measures to meet the danger and relieve the distress. The government has long had in its hands ample means for relieving such distress as now impends over the Emerald Isle without taxation, without in any way increasing the public burdens, and without exposing itself to political attacks. In 1869 Parliament passed Mr. GLADSTONE's bill for disendowing the established church—the Anglican Episcopal Church—in Ireland. The large property of that Church, valued at £15,500,000, was to revert to the government and be subject to its disposal on certain conditions prescribed in the act. Care was taken of vested rights and life interests so that no injustice might be done, but after all proper claims on the Church property had been satisfied there remained the handsome some of £7,500,000 to be retained in the custody of the government. This is the fund out of which it is now proposed to relieve Irish distress A cable dispatch says that when Parliament meets in a few weeks, application will be made for a grant of a quarter of a million pounds for public improvements in Ireland, which will give employment, wages and food to the Irish people. Exigencies like the present are precisely the objects for which this fund was set apart by Mr. GLADSTONE's disendowment act. By the terms of the act it was to be appropriated "mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering," but in such a way as not to interfere with the obligation imposed upon property by the poor laws.

Of course this relief to present want does not in any way meet the great questions underlying the agitation for reform in the land tenure. In fact, the appropriation of public money to provide food for the people, is in itself a striking argument in favor of a reform that will put the people above the need of charity, by making them self-sustaining and independent. We don't often agree with Mr. BEECHER, but are glad to indorse his speech in New York the other night, advising agitation in America as one way to relieve the Irish peasantry from their unfortunate lot. He said:

We cannot put the lands into the hands of the few and not make them the oppressors of the many. He held that an arbitrary holding of the land in a community holds the people by the throat. The land gives food, and when the millions are not able to raise it, but must ask for it they cannot rise to the stature of perfect men. We have a right to discuss the question whether any government has a right to parcel out and defend a land system so that the mass of men may not own land. That is despotism, and we have a right to protest against despotism wherever it is. In modern times there is growing up a public sentiment which is to overawe parliaments and courts. But for the example of America would France have overthrown her despotism? Our very existence is a protest against despotism. We should be false to our traditions if we did not in some way make the intelligent nations of the globe feel that our influence is against all that is wrong. Did not Mr. Gladstone direct the efforts of his government against the policy of King Bomba? He wanted to know if England did not exercise any moral influence in Turkey or any interest in India and Afghanistan. We have a right to send across the water and into Great Britain such indignation as will stir up the English government to its duty toward Ireland. The land system must be revolutionized, or Great Britain will be revolutionized. Out of 600,000 tenants in Ireland 500,000 are subject to eviction. The government might as well kill them. Have we no right to protest? When we held 4,000,000 men in bondage without rights, without recognition, was Great Britain silent? * * *. But we are told that this is not only a question of land tenure in Ireland—that it is one of religion, of laziness, of thievishness, of Irish depravity. He would not withhold from the Irish their fair share of depravity, but they were much like other men. Then we are told that for centuries Ireland has been rebellious. He hoped Irishmen would continue rebellious for as many centuries to come unless they were free. What is their condition here? When they first came among us the least educated of them give us some trouble—their ideas of voting are obscure. A green Irishman, with his shillelah, has to vote a good many times before he learns to vote right, but if he lives here ten years he votes as well as any of us. The Irish constitute as good a population as any we have on the continent. He would not counsel armed resistance, but he would counsel such resistance to governments which make people uncomfortable as would compel them to make them comfortable. As to the cry of vested rights there have been some which have been trampled under foot. The nobility of France—where are they? There comes a limit to vested rights. A man has no right to have just as much property as he can, but as he can without wrong to his fellows.

THE MAINE BRIBERY.

The Maine bribery business will not down, by the *Gazette's* pooh-poohing. It is remembered that is the way it treated the exposure of the operations of KEMBLE, SALTER and PETROFF at Harrisburg, and because Mr. WOLFE desired to relieve the Republican party of all responsibility for corruption, he was sit down as a very impudent and mischievous person. But we do not think this affected public opinion, nor is it likely to be affected by the *Gazette's* plea that the attempted bribery, so thoroughly exposed in Maine, was an "elaborately prepared tableau," to mislead the people. Let us look at the salient facts:

1—The *Gazette* and all other papers, printed the press dispatches announcing the defection of SWAN, HARRIMAN and CLARK from the Fusionists. This was heralded over the country as a great victory sure to prevent the organization of the Legislature. Here is the motive for the bribery.

2—SWAN and HARRIMAN at Augusta, being informed January 5, of corrupt proceedings by the Republican leaders, put themselves in communication with them as detectives.

3—But before doing so, they informed SOLON H. CHASE and E. H. GOVE, the Secretary of State, of their purpose.

4—They receive a thousand dollars each from a leading Republican, shown to be in close relations with BLAINE, conditioned on their signing a card denouncing the action of Gov. GARCELON and refusing to act with the Fusionists, the very thing the press dispatches announced they were going to do.

5—They expose the whole business to the Legislature, supported by affidavit and other evidence, and exhibit the money paid them.

The chain of evidence is complete. The exposure overwhelming. Against it is the unsupported statement of BLAINE's agent WHITE, and BLAINE's denial, neither being supported by oath.

The case is made out of circumstantial and direct evidence. It is sustained by obvious personal and political reasons. And besides this, BLAINE's character is bad. He is a self-convicted corruptionist. He commands in Maine and is responsible for the acts of his agents. We have no doubt he devised the bribery plot and furnished the money. He is a notorious advocate of the theory that "all is fair in politics."

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

The Pennsylvania Republicans in State Convention, in 1875 declared:

That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

In the Convention of 1875, this resolution was reaffirmed.

The Ohio Convention which nominated HAYES for Governor in 1875, adopted the following:

The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

The New York Republicans made the following declaration:

Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Finally, on the fifth of December, 1875, a resolution in the House of Representatives "That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by WASHINGTON and other Presidents in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from this time honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions," was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only eighteen members voting against it, most of whom were Southern carpet-baggers.

ON ITS STILTS.

It is funny to see the *Gazette* on its moral stilts, arrogating to itself and party all the patriotism and honesty, and maligning the Democracy, comprising over half the voters of the country, as in the depths of moral and political depravity. That's about all the leeway DON CAMERON allows his newspapers. They put on an extra pressure of sniffle and cant, when anything especially villainous has been developed in their party. This was their course when KEMBLE, PETROFF and SALTER were exposed in bribery operations. It is their policy when lawlessness and bribery are adopted by the Maine Republicans. It is the way they do when the Boss in Pennsylvania lashes them into submission to his decrees. A few years ago they made a merit of opposing a third term, as CAMERON ordered; now they make a virtue of espousing it because CAMERON commands. They are the mere serfs of a crafty and unscrupulous politician, and so strong is this element in the Republican party that it overpowers and controls all that is reputable in the organization. The governing principle of these leaders of the baser sort, is power and plunder; other means failing, they will usurp the one and steal the other. GRANT and his mercenary gang are just now in the lead, and they are fit leaders of the crowd at GRANT's heels. In their desperation they are ready for any crime against the Constitution and the liberty and suffrage of the citizen, just as in 1876 they murdered States and stole their votes by the false oaths and forgeries of white criminals and negro strumpets, a crime without a parallel in the world's history.

Just whether the same influences will prevail in the canvass of this year there is doubt. The machine is too powerful to be overthrown by anything save a party rebellion, and this is threatened against GRANT, but is hardly probable. The corrupt and rascally element in the Republican party so dominates it that resistance within the party has become a burlesque. Many of its most trusted leaders have committed crimes that should send them to the State's prison, but it does them no harm in a party whose aims are criminal, DON CAMERON's elevation to the head of the National Committee, BILL KEMBLE giving way to him, was public advertisement of the fact that corruption and violence were to to be the dominant ideas of the Presidential canvass so far as Republicans could shape it. We don't believe it will win. The people will tumble Grantism, Cameronism and Imperialism into a common grave in November. The crime of 1876 will not be repeated, and woe to those who attempt it. Let the *Gazette* get down from its high moral stilts, quit mouthing virtuous sentiment as a cloak of party rascality, and view things they are. It lives in a country with a Democratic majority and that majority shall prevail. There will be no more rascally Returning Boards—perjury, bribery and forgery cannot be played again—there will be no more Electoral Commission jugglers sworn to investigate the facts and refusing to hear them. The American Congress will count the vote and declare the result. The candidate elected will be President after March 4th, 1881, and not the candidate defeated.

DUTY OF THE SENATE.

It seems to us it is about time that the Democratic Senators should cease apologizing for being Democrats, quit their intrigues to secure a few scraps of patronage for their friends, and in the matter of confirming appointments to office, hold the administration to a rigid accountability. The President has the power to nominate, as the Senate has to confirm all appointments. We would have this last power exercised in the public interest and also with some regard to the interests of the Democratic party. But this cannot be done if Senators sell out their free will to secure a few petty offices or other favors from the fraudulent administration. They should drop these suspicious personal dealings with the Fraud, and assert their power as representatives of a great political organization. If they want examples and precedents let them turn their attention to the way the Republican Senators acted toward ANDREW JOHNSON, in rejecting his appointments whenever a political point was involved. In this way the Republican Senators prevented some of the foremost Democrats and conservative Republicans in the country from filling offices for which they were specially qualified. Among the names we recall, as rejected by the Republican Senate, are those of EVARTS, GROESBECK, COWAN, REVERDY JOHNSON, S. S. COX, JOHN L. DAWSON and others of distinguished ability. A movement is on foot to place EDMUNDS of Vermont on the Supreme bench, to accomplish a political purpose. Judge HUNT is to be retired by special law, on a pension. This purchases his consent. The Court, it is reported on good authority from Washington, is evenly divided on the constitutionality of the Federal election laws and on the legal tender question. It stands four to four, HUNT not sitting on the cases. HAYES wants to appoint EDMUNDS to turn the scale, and declare the election laws constitutional and the legal tender notes unconstitutional. His opinions are as well—yes, better known on these questions than STRONG's and BRADLEY's were when they were put on the Supreme bench by GRANT to overrule a prior decision of the Court. Justice is not blind or deaf at Washington. The Democratic Senators are being canvassed to ascertain whether they will vote to confirm EDMUNDS, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* correspondent says that "men who stand high in the councils of the party are spoken of as likely to allow their personal intimacy with EDMUNDS—a friendship that speaks little for their sincerity or political convictions—to induce them to vote for him if he should be nominated." Under existing circumstances such a vote would be an act of treachery to the party and perilous to the best interests of the country. There is an avowed political object in putting EDMUNDS on the bench, and if the Democratic Senate furthers it, the House of Representatives should assert its power by defeating the bill to pension and retire Mr. Justice HUNT. The Supreme Court can get along very well for another year with eight judges. There is no pressing necessity for a decision on the election or the legal tender cases.

—Sketching Senator EDMUNDS, the Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* says:

He is the very arch-fiend of Radicalism, A more subtle, malignant, unscrupulous spirit does not exist in the ranks of the Republican party. Grant, compared with Edmunds, is a paragon of liberality. The same may be said of Blaine. Conkling has exceptional moods of fairness and candor. Carpenter is often fair, manly and liberal. Even Mr. Sherman is far behind Edmunds in party hate and venom. The man's whole nature is dominated by a gloomy, bitter, unfailing hatred of the Democratic party and of the South. More than any othe man he has promoted the worst excesses of Radicalism. He is not personally corrupt, but he is cruelty personified Had it been left to him there would have been no "let up" on the South. He was the main author and contriver of the electoral bill. His fertile brain conceived the villainy that cheated the people of their rights. The crime well consummated, he was not the man to allow the fruits of all his toil and risk and cunning to slip from his grasp. Hayes had at one time cherished some purposes, faint and weak it may be, of rising above party in the administration of the Government. Perhaps he thought that by this act of virtue he could wipe out the stain upon his title. But Edmunds took hold of him, and, as a spider does a struggling fly, he wrapped him in the meshes of his sophistry until he had squeezed out of him every drop of virtuous resolve. When I look at the man sitting almost alone in the Senate, isolated in his gloom of hate and bitterness, stern, silent, watchful, suspicious and pitiless, I am reminded of the worst of the types of Puritan character, whether in New England or beyond the seas. You see the impress of the purer persecuting spirit that burnt witches, drove out Roger Williams, hounded Jonathan Edwards for doing his sacred duty, maligned Jefferson, and, like a toad, squatted with its poison at the ear of the Constitution it had failed to pervert.

It is a character such as this, Democratic Senators are asked to h elp to a place on the Supreme bench, to further a political intrigue, and an intrigue too that is levelled at the fundamental principles of the party. The suggestion of it is a shame and humiliation to the party throughout the country. It is treachery, for which there can be no excuse.

THE Rump Legislature organized by the Republicans in Maine has formulated a score or two of questions on which they ask the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. Some of them make the court the judges of the qualification and election of members, a right inherent on all Legislatures, which cannot be taken away and never has been in this country except when under the orders of GRANT a corporal of the guard and file of bayonets passed on the election of members of the South Carolina and Louisiana Legislature some years ago. The idea that this power can be transferred to the judiciary at the will of the dissatisfied would destroy the independence of the Legislature of the State or Federal governments. Some very interesting questions have been raised in Maine, but none so absurd as this. It is impossible to forecast what will be the decision of the court. The action of the Republicans in organizing suggests that it has been done with an assured knowledge the court would sustain them. The Fusion Legislature seems likely to secure a quorum by unseating some of the Republican members on a contest. If this is done SMITH, Greenbacker, will be quickly elected Governor, inducted into office, and will force a recognition from the military dictator, Gen. CHAMBERLAIN. The Governor has ample authority to call out the militia, and there is no doubt what the response will be. The Fusionists comprise a majority of the people of the State. They have not been gasconading as loudly as the Republicans, led by BLAINE and the parsons, but are fully as determined.

THE Supreme court of the United States on Monday laid down the law as to the responsibility of employers for the lives and limbs of their workmen. They must not expose them to perils which can be guarded against, and if the servant reports defective or unsafe machinery, the master becomes responsible if the repair or restoration is not promptly made. The doctrine, familiar to English courts but never hitherto adopted here, that the acts of a superior officer or workman under a corporation are as those of the employer, and the latter is responsible for negligence involving disastrous results, was affirmed. The case was that of a railroad engineer who lost his life while saving his passengers from an accident, the result of a defect in his engine, to which he had called the attention of the master machanic. His widow sued the railroad, the Texas & Pacific, for $80,000, but was ruled out of court in Texas. The lady will probably be more successful on the retrial which has been ordered.

THE House bill to regulate the counting of the electoral vote has been made the special order for the 29th of January. This bill reserves to Congress the power, which it undoubtedly has under the Constitution, to reject the vote of any State for cause, but it provides that in case of conflict or contest in any State as to its vote the judgment of its highest judicial tribunal may be taken. Unless this is rejected by the concurrent vote of both Houses it stands. Where there are two returns from a State that approved by both Houses is counted. The bill regulates all the proceedings of Congress in counting the vote and declaring the result. Its material point of difference from the EDMUNDS Senate bill is that the latter provides for special tribunals to be created by the States, to decide contests, and that their decision is conclusive on Congress. There is a trap in this, and it will not be approved. If any bill passes it will be the House bill.

IOWA is so largely a Republican State that the minority party is not strong enough to keep a close watch. A recent report of the State School Superintendent contains a statement of losses to the school funds of the State by deficits in reports of district officers for the seven years commencing 1873, which presents a truly startling condition of things. From this it appears that the total losses for the seven years foot up the immense sum of $491,518.51, an average of $70,210.93 per year of which the teachers' fund lost $262,470 50, the school-house fund $175,141 53, and the contingent fund $53,900 48. This statement of losses reveals gross carelessness and dishonesty for which the Republican party is responsible. It has been so intent on the look out for Southern outrages that the thieves at home had all the chances they wanted.

BISMARCK can't sleep, and in this respect it is likely the scores of German editors, printers and liberal politicians he has in prison have the advantage. Conscience, as well as an over active brain, may have something to do with insomnia. The Czar has the same trouble. HAYES sleeps well but Col. MCCLURE says he is troubled with constitutional inveracity and can't remember his promises over night. Uncle SAM TILDEN sleeps like a top; he has a good conscience, and knows that over a million majority of the white voters of the United States believe him the honest President. He bides his time. When he tenants the White House Col. MCCLURE will not have to complain of a habitual promise breaker.

THERE never was a more transparent attempt to divert public attention from a great crime than the attempt to get up a howl about the alleged bribery in Maine. We had not supposed that there were fools enough in the country to make that trick worth any special attention.—*Gazette.*

That is so. It is so transparent that even fools can see through it. There were not enough Republican members to make a quorum, and the usual program was adopted of buying the required number. The purchase was made but the members slipped up and blowed; that's all. But the *Gazette* is so accustomed to hear of these things in the Pennsylvania Legislature that it is not considered bribery in the Republican dictionary. It is the usual way of doing things.

THERE are prospects of labor riots in Chicago at the railroad stock yards. If the Chicago stock dealers are apprehensive of loss they should ship their stock to Allegheny county, engineer a strike or riot here, have their stock destroyed, and under Judge PAXSON's decision we will pay the bill. Allegheny county offers great inducements to people who want to get up big riots to realize on their property.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ALL the Republicans consulted about the English mission have declined it, except ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey. He is willing and is rich enough.

WE read of lilacs in full bloom in the vicinity of Brooklyn. On Sunday, half a dozen varieties of wild flowers, which usually bloom in April, were gathered on the south-side of the bluffs skirting the Monongahela.

THE first ten months of the Lake Erie railroad shows well for a new road. The net earnings were $137,923, which pays the interest on the bonded and floating debt and leaves $23,154 balance. The prospects are good for future dividends.

A LAWYER in Erie was found dead the other day with a bottle of brandy in his pocket, and the account states that it was supposed he had been drinking. It does look a little that way, but it is not a more violent presumption than the case of WHITE in Maine, who promised one thousand dollars to Fusionist members, then went to BLAINE's house and returned with the money, which he paid over. It is only a case of circumstantial evidence against BLAINE, but what of WHITE?

WALLACE R. WHITE, the KEMBLE of Maine, now steps to the front and in the face of affidavits and the production of the cash, denies all knowledge of the bribery transaction. Like BLAINE he makes it emphatic, but why does he refuse to appear before the investigating committee to which he has been invited in legal form? He has also a fair opportunity to appear before a grand jury and have HARRIMAN and SWAN indicted for perjury.

GRANT's old letter to HARRY WHITE is again re-vamped, to prove that he felt sore over the resolution of the second State in the Union against a third term and hinting at Cæserism. But he says he don't want the third term any more than he wanted the first, but like BARKIS, he is willing, if DON CAMERON and others will buckle fortune on his back to accept the responsibilities. He is like the Irishman who was asked to take a drink; he said he was a poor hand at refusing.

THE Capitol of Albany, New York, has cost thus far $10,000,000, and it is an unfinished condition. The Controller, in his report, says it will cost millions more. The original estimate of cost was $4,500,000. The building of State Houses is an expensive business, unless watched and undertaken by honest men.

Governor ROBINSON persistently fought the corrupt extravagance of this job and is largely indebted for his defeat to the indignation of the ring at his persevering opposition to this and other steals in New York.

Now that the question of a third term is being earnestly discussed, why not settle the matter definitely for all time by an amendment to the Constitution making a single term of six years a finality? The Democracy has control of the Senate and House and should initiate the movement, and test the two-thirds of both Houses and three-fourths of the States. Let us see whether it is the Republican party alone that advocates what would be equivalent to a life office.

THE Fusionists have shown undue anxiety to investigate this alleged bribery, and Mr. White is not to be blamed for the course he has pursued.—*Gazette.*

Precisely the way you talked about KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER & Co., and WOLFE's effort to have them investigated and prosecuted. A CAMERON Republican rather prefers that bribery in some form or other should determine all debatable questions. We do not believe there has been a Republican Legislature in Pennsylvania since 1860, but has been controlled in its most important measures by corrupt considerations.

SOUTH CAROLINA is becoming a model State under Democratic administration. Taking the assessed value of the taxable property in each year to be $135,000,000 for comparison, the amount received from taxation for the years below was as follows:

1870–71	$1,215,000	1874–75	1,365,000
1871–72	945,090	1875–76	1,485,000
1872–73	1,620,000		
1873–74	1,485,090	Total	$8,145,000

The average State taxation during these last six years of Radical rule was $1,375,500 a year. For the current year, including the half million dollars for interest and $200,000 (outside of the poll tax) for the public schools, the amount taken from the pockets of the people will not exceed $675,009, a direct saving in one year of $700,000.

Hint to a "Religious" Paper.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

CLARION, PA., January 10.—The conceded object of a political organ is to publish its own party news and criticise corruption, if any exists, in antagonistic parties.

If this political editor's religious creed, happened to be a Baptist, it would be highly impolite for him to lash, through his paper, the principles held by his Presbyterian patrons. The purposes of his paper are met by giving to his supporters strictly what they have paid for, political pabulum. In a word, a political paper should be devoted exclusively to politics—and, as a rule, they are—and a religious paper should be as exclusively devoted to the church that upholds it—and, as a rule, *they are not.* Probably one third of the subscribers of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, are Democrats; and while the criticisms on the Democratic party and principles might be palatable to its Republican followers, to the Democratic portion it is offensive and insulting.

Does a minister of any decency air his political opinions in the pulpit, before a congregation, many of whom belong to the opposite party?

No one objects to a minister or editor of a church paper holding to any political faith he may choose, but to throw it in your face, under guise of sacred teaching, can only be denominated intolerance and bigotry.

Politics should be taught from the platform and political papers. Religious instruction—"unmixed with baser metal"—from the pulpit and through religious papers.

For an editor of a church periodical to prostitute his office in venting his spleen against a political party largely his patrons, when replies are from the very nature of the case impossible, is as cowardly as it is uncalled for.

A DEMOCRATIC M. E. CHURCH MEMBER.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has polled the press of Pennsylvania on their choice for the Presidency. Circulars were sent to journals of every class, political, independent, neutral, religious, and trade, requesting the editors to give their politics and preference for the Presidency. It prints in Monday's issue the replies of sixty-six avowed Republican newspapers, whose answers are tabulated as follows in recapitulation:

For Blaine	26
For Grant	22
For Sherman	3
For the field	3
For the best man	3
For nominee of National Republican Convention	7

A considerable number of those expressing a personal preference for Grant name Blaine as second choice, or report that the sentiment of the Republican portion of the community is in favor of the latter rather than Grant. The returns from the Democratic and Independent newspapers will appear hereafter.

MR. CHILDS of the Philadelphia *Ledger* sent a thousand dollars to the fund Mr. Parnell is raising for the relief of Irish distress. He has a right, therefore, to speak of the Irish question and he does it in this position in his paper:

The work of succoring the distressed is a duty that should be pressed on by undiverted effort; and meanwwile we may say that the condition of Ireland—with its fertile soil, its genial climage, its admirable condition and situation for manufactures and commerce—is a shame a dishonor and a reproach to the Government of Great Britain. It will not do to refer this to anything in the character of nature of the Irish people, for they do well in all other countries. It cannot be charged on misgovernment by themselves, for they have been governed and misgoverned for centuries by England alone. Whatever Ireland is now is the work of her land-owners, absent and present, and the work of the English Government that sustains the system, which has spred poverty and distress over a land fertile in its soil and rich in its capabilities and resources.

THE *Eastern Argus* of Portland, Maine, is spoiling some of the illusion of the man who makes up the Associated Press dispatches at Augusta. The other night the agent at Augusta telegraphed over the country that Sumner R. Soule, Deputy Sheriff of Kennebec county, had given the *Argus* just forty-eight hours to retract a statement that the Deputy Sheriff had approached a member of the Legislature with an offer of money to influence his legislative action. The publication of this dispatch was the first notice the *Argus* had of Mr. Soule's intentions, and 48 hours afterward it had heard nothing further. It did not, however, retract anything, but repeated the charges with details, as to the mode of the alleged bribery operation. The associated press chap in Maine is working for wages and Blaine will probably see he gets an office.

AUGUSTUS MUDDLE of Louisville, furnishes this fine description of Mary Anderson: "Can you imagine some drifting cloud of evening crystalized in mystic limpidness into the image of the maker which we call humanity—pellucid, lit with azure fire? It may suggest a dream of that vision of loveliness which I have seen, and which shattered one's soul to pieces. Tall, slender—but slender like one of those threads of steel that carry trains across Niagara—a step as graceful as the wild-cat's; and that neck! aspiring as the Alexandrian shaft that lifted Pharos to light up the sea—commanding as the tower of ivory that looketh toward Damascus.

ACCORDING to Governor Joe Brown, the Northern critics of the Georgia convict system don't know what they are talking about. The Dade coal mines, in which the prisoners work, are no gloomier, he says, than other coal mines; the chains worn by the prisoners while at work are put on them to prevent attempts at escape which would involve the necessity of shooting or perhaps killing them; they greatly prefer working in the mines, even in chains, to close confinement within the walls of a prison; the lodgings are no worse than those of coal miners usually are.

THE *Atlanta Constitution* says of Bishop Haven, who resided in that city that he "was conspicuous not for exalted piety, or for great eloquence, or for profound learning, but for his hatred of the South. It was not fanaticism, nor excess of loyalty, but a hate that must have been more painful than anguish and more destructive than disease. The fury of this feeling took possession of him upon great and small occasions, and won for him deserved distinction among a certain class of politicians and politics—religionists at the North." All of which is about true.

THE new Constitution of California took effect last New Year's Day, and one defect was discovered before it was half a day old. The code of civil procedure provides for the issue of marriage licenses by the clerk of the county court. The new Constitution abolishes the county court. If there is no court there can be no county clerk, and if no clerk no marriages without punishment under the penal code of the State.

JOHN WENTWORTH of Chicago is in trouble. He is credited with saying that Grant is likely to get the nomination for the Presidency in 1880, backed by the army, the office-seekers and by that "cussed political organization known as the Methodist Church." This is a new name for that respectable religious body, and Mr. Wentworth is beginning to wish he had not thought aloud.

MR. BARTLEY CAMPBELL has written another play, which will be acted at Daly's Theatre, New York, later in the season, under the title of "Matrimony." Since Bartley has become the fashion, enterprising managers are reviving his earlier plays—his first attempts—which are fearfully stupid. A combination troupe in New England has got hold of "Fate," one of this sort.

No Man on Horseback; no Sashed and Girded Sphinx; no Savior of Society; no Strong, Silent Man; no Emperor; no un-American nonsense and flunkeyism; no Grant!

LONDON *Truth* thinks that American horses are more docile than English horses, because the former are more kindly treated.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE MANAGING MAMMA.

She walketh up and down the marriage mart,
And swells with triumph as her wares depart:
In velvet clad, with well bejewelled hands,
She has a smile for him who owns broad lands,
And wears her nodding plumes with rare effect
In passing poverty with head erect.
She tries each would-be suitor in the scale—
That social scale, whose balance does not fail;
So much for wealth, so much for noble blood,
Deduct for age or for some clinging mud.
Her daughters, too, well tutored by her art,
All unreluctant her game take part.
Or weakly passive yield themselves to fate,
Knowing full well resistance is too late.
Thus are her victims to the altar led,
With shining robes and flowers upon the head.
There, at the holy shrine, 'mid sacred (?) vows,
She fancies heaven will bless what earth allows
And sells her child to Mammon with a smile,
While Mephistopheles approves the style.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE LIFE LEDGER.

Our sufferings we reckon o'er
With skill minute and formal:
The cheerful ease that fills the score
We treat as merely normal.
Our list of ills, how full, how great!
We mourn our lot should fall so.
I wonder, do we calculate
Our happinesses also?

Were it not best to keep account
Of all days, if of any?
Perhaps the dark ones might amount
To not so very many.
Men's looks are rich as often gay
As sad, or even solemn;
Behold, my entry for to-day
Is in the "happy column."
—*Nineteenth Century.*

EDISON is not a native of the United States. He was invented near Digby Nova Scotia.

MR. L. Q. C. LAMAR, JR., son of the Senator, was married last week, in Mississippi, to Miss Kate Lester.

M. ALEXANDRI DUMAS is said to be at work upon a comedy in which one of the characters will be a contemporary Tarteffe.

IN England, Scotland and Wales there are 2,211 Catholic priests, which number shows an increase of fifty-four since the year 1877.

GENERAL GRANT will probably sail for Havana on the steamer Admiral this week, and may visit Nassau before going to Havana.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC proposes another six months mourning for the late Prince Napoleon, on the ground that his place in the dynasty and party has not yet been filled up.

IT is reported at Halifax that Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, now on Her Majesty's steamer Bacchante, off Barbados, will be at Halifax about the latter part of this month, when the Princess Louise will arrive from England.

IT is announced from London that the eminent Sergeant-at-law and Welsh scholar, John Humphreys Parry, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Parry was so grieved and shocked at her husband's death that she died a few hours later. Mr. Parry was one of the leaders of the Home Circuit and Radical in politics. He was twice a candidate for Parliament, but both timec was defeated.

ANGRY REPUBLICANS.

Stalwarts Indignant at Gov. Hoyt's Appointment of Woodward.

What the Governor Thinks of the Row He has Raised.

WILKESBARRE, January 10.—The Stalwart Republicans of Luzerne are terribly incensed over Governor Hoyt's appointment of Stanley Woodward to the bench. When the news reached Kingston the Hoyt Club tore down the Governor's picture that has adorned their building since the campaign and trampled it under foot in the mud. The Governor's lithographs that had been distributed through the city, with the legend, "Our Next Governor" thereon, were speedily thrown in the waste-basket, and unmistakable manifestations of indignation at the action of the man who but yesterday was the first favorite found expression in various ways. The demonstration in Kingston is especially noticeable, since it is the Governor's former home, and the action of the club bearing his name has given great offense to many who are still counted among his silent friends. Kingston is also the home of Judge Woodward's unsuccessful rival, ex-Senator Payne, but the proceedings of his zealous friends, do not, it is said, meet with his approval. The Wilkesbarre adherents of Payne are furious over his failure, and will hold an indignation meeting to protest against the Governor's action.

The only reason assigned for the Governor's appointment of Colonel Woodward to the judiciary is the fact that they have been boon friends from boyhood, although opposed in politics. When Mr. Hoyt was nominated for Governor, Woodward was the first to espouse his cause, for which he suffered ostracism at the hands of his party. The indignant Republicans will hold a formal meeting to denounce the Governor's action in ignoring his party's claims for a personal friend. Woodward, the Governor's appointee, is a competent lawyer, and stands high in this community.

WHAT GOVERNOR HOYT SAYS.

HARRISBURG, January 10.—Governor Hoyt is not in the least discomposed by the reports which have reached here regarding the indignation expressed in Luzerne county over the appointment of Colonel Stanley Woodward to the position made vacant by Judge Harding's resignation. He says Colonel Woodward's appointment was made because it was desired by a large number of business men, merchants, coal operators, and the greater portion of the Luzerne bar.

The most of these gentlemen have sent the Governor dispatches of their approval of the appointment, and it is intimated that the indignation is confined to but a few.

Regarding the story that Mr. Woodward's appointment was a part of a political bargain in 1878, whereby he supported Mr. Hoyt for Governor, the latter says it is a base falsehood.

The Governor does not consider that he is in any manner bound to favor Colonel Woodward should the latter secure the Democratic nomination for Judge next fall. In fact he so expressed himself to Colonel Woodward in the following letter sent with his commission last night.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1880.—*Colonel Stanley Woodward:* MY DEAR SIR—I have this day directed to be issued to you a commission as Additional Law Judge of the several courts of Luzerne county.

I am reluctant to modify in any way the satisfaction with which I confer this short term of judicial duty upon you: but it is only frank and fair to say to you that it is issued against the earnest and deep-seated connections of valued friends, politically, and both their rights and my own inclination will forbid my promoting your success in a future contest over the succession, involving as it will other personal and political friends. This term conferred on you, the law gives me the duty and responsibility of confering, and any personal motives of my own in the matter must, as you readily appreciate, terminate with this act not grudgingly performed.

Very truly yours,
HENRY M. HOYT.

Speaking of Woodward's support of him in 1878, the Governor said it was entirely an act of personal friendship, and that Mr. Woodward has since been almost ostracised by the Democratic party for his action that year. The appointment was not alone a return of this courtesy, and was asked for by prominent people, and Mr. Woodward's fitness and character as an honorable, upright man is beyond question.

MATTERS IN MAINE.

The Supreme Judicial Court Called to Convene To-Day

To Consider the Questions Submitted by the Radicals.

Yesterday's Session of the Fusion Legislature.

Republican Police Stationed in the State House.

A Fusionist Who Asserted His Authority at the Point of a Pistol.

AUGUSTA, January 11, 1880.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature quietly assembled to-day. The Republicans remained away. The night at the Capital passed very quietly. Full guard on. The only thing irregular this morning was when G. W. Martin attempted to pass the guard in defiance of police regulations and was summarily handled by the police. The Fusionists are very reticent about expressing opinions of the events of last night. They seem surprised, and are entirely unwilling to converse upon the subject. Wallace R. White, whose card of denial of bribery has been published, had been summoned before the Bribery Committee, but refused to appear.

THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

The Bribery Committee of the House held a session this afternoon. J. C. White of Wilton, made a statement of offers made him in the nature of a bribe by W. R. White. His cousin Wentwerth, of South Berwick, tried to induce him to remain at home from the Legislature, offering him $200 if he would remain at home the first two days of the session. He aftewards offered him $500 down and $10 a day for forty days. Ricker is a Democrat. Cushman testified that his son, who thought it was a disgrace for him to take his seat, tried to induce him to remain at home.

The Fusionists had a meeting this afternoon to arrange a plan of operations for to-morrow. A committee was appointed, consisting of Jennings of Bangor, Pillsbury of Augusta, and Solon Chase.

CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

The following orders have been promulgated:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEP'TMENT, } AUGUSTA, January 12, 1880. }

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Major General Commanding:

DEAR SIR—Having entered upon the duties of Governor of Maine under critical circumstances, it is important for me to understand whether you are prepared to recognize my authority as such. Respectfully,

[Signed] JAMES D. LAMSON, Governor.

STATE OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, } January 13, 1880. }

To Hon. James D. Lamson:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that you have entered upon the duties of Governor, and desiring to know if I am prepared to recognize you as such. The gravity of the situation and the importance of my answer to your question demand that I should give to it the most earnest attention. I am under authority devolved on me by virtue of the following order:

STATE OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, } January 5, 1880. }

Special Order No. 45:

Major General J. L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State until my successor is duly qualified.

[Signed] ALONZO GARCELON, Governor.

[Signed] S. D. LEAVITT, Adjutant General.

In the attitude which things have now taken the responsibility resting on me under this order involves the liberties of the people, their most sacred property and stability of the constitution of the government, their highest institution. I am thankful that you feel and understand this and realize equally with myself the importance of proceeding with caution. Your inquiry virtually calls upon me to decide the question of constitutional law which is a matter falling not at all within the province of my department. In my military capacity I have not the privilege of submitting the questions to the only tribunal competent to decide them. The Constitution declared that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions when required by the civil branches of the government, but that privilege is not accorded to the military department. Supported by the decision of the Court, I should obey without a moment's hesitation; but solemnly believing that if at this juncture I abandon my trust there will be no barrier against anarchy and bloodshed, I cannot under the present circumstances recognize your authority as Governor of Maine. There are only two ways to settle the questions now at issue and agitating the public mind—by following strictly the constitution and laws or by revolution and bloodshed. In this alternative, and standing where I must be judged by God and man, I can only hold fast on my place and implore those who have power to decide those questions by an appeal to the peaceful course of law. Believing that this answer must commend itself to your judgment as the only one possible for me to give, and with the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

[Signed] J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Major General.

REPUBLICAN POLICE.

AUGUSTA, January 14.—Matters are assuming a warlike appearance. Gen. Chamberlain and his staff have taken possession of the State House. Mayor Nash of Augusta, is present with a force of Republican special policemen under his charge. County Sheriff Libby is in attendance with his whole posse of deputy sheriffs. The Superintendent af Public Buildings, who has signed a bond to protect and preserve the State buildings and property, is utterly ignored, and his authority overruled by the policemen under Mayor Nash. Secretary of State Gove, who is the custodian of all papers and documents, is said to have been ordered by Gen. Chamberlain not to touch one of them; that they are under his (Gen. Chamberlain's) control now. The State officials at the Capitol complain that they are interfered with in the performance of their duties. They are even refused admission to portions of the building unless by pass from Gen. Chamberland or his adjutant, while the policemen are allowed free ingress to every portion of the building. An incident on Tuesday during the attack upon and capture of the State House by the Republicans illustrates this. One of the regular night watchmen, who has been employed about the Capitol for the past year, went to the cellar to attend to the furnace. He was met by a squad of special policemen who were in hiding there and informed that his presence was not needed. He immediately drew his revolver and said: "The first man who dares approach me dies." He then drove the policemen up stairs.

THE RUMP LEGISLATURE.

The organization by the Republicans of a Legislature which, the Fusionists claim is without the least show of legality, is the chief topic of conversation. The fact that the alleged Legislature was called to order by Eugene Hale, a sworn in member of the Fusion House, and by Jeremiah Dingley, a sworn in member of the Fusion Senate is remarked upon. The capture of the State House, the breaking in of the doors leading to the chambers of legislation by the Republicans, headed by Mayor Nash of Angusta and Editor Boutelle of Bangor, are held by the Fusionists as conclusive evidence that force is to be resorted to by the Republicans to overawe our opponents. The roll of this rump Legislature was read from newspapers of the day, instead of official documents. The Constitution provides that the oath must be administered by the Governor and Council, but they were satisfied with the services of a dedimus Justice. Hale and Young took the oath from this Justice, after having previously sworn before Gov. Garcelon and his Council. The Fusionists say that this unique organization was brought about by inviting twelve persons to participate who never had any certificates of election, and are no more members of the House than any other twelve men that might be called in from the street. Then out of that number there are only two that have ever received any legal qualification, to wit, Hale and Young. The Constitution especially provides the mode and manner of qualification, which is by the Governor and no one else. The Governor reads or recites the oath, and the member is required to repeat it after him. Besides, both houses, with a constitutional quorum, have already organized and entered upon their duties as Legislators. The Fusionists organized the Senate, all the members being present, and important legislation has already been had by the co-operation of all the Senators. In the House the organization was effected with seventy-six members co-operating, and seventy-six is a quorum of the full House.

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN WILL DO.

The following question propounded to General Chamberlain, and the answer thereto is significant:

"Would you recognize Mr. Lamson if the Supreme Court should declare the Fusion Senate a legal body?"

"I should report to him at once for duty," said the General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 14.—The House met at three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Elections, reported as elected members certificated by the Governor and Council, and that seventy-six had appeared and were qualified. Mr. Dickey, from the same committee, reported that the Committee had unanimously agreed to report in favor of unseating Joseph Dunnell (Rep.), member from West Brook, and seating Merritt W. Styles (Dem.), on the ground that Dunnell had but two majority, and three men, at least, voted for him who had no right to do so. It was a clear case, and he moved that the report be accepted. Mr. Hill of the Committee said he had intended to bring in a minority report. The Committee was not appointed until this morning, and Dunnell had no opportunity to appear and be heard. He was a Greenbacker, and had no love for the Republican party, but was here to do his duty fairly and squarely. He wanted no snap judgment, and moved the report be recommitted. Mr. Swan of Minot, was for immediate action. "This is a legal House, and no power on earth can overturn it. This is no time for delay, but for action. Right and justice must triumph over the disorder and anarchy." He was for seating Styles at once. Perry was ready to give Styles his seat at once. "Why this delay from day to day? Our constituents are asking, Why this delay? "Why are one hundred or two hundred extra police in this capitol and crowding these galleries? It is one of the games of intimidation of the Republican party. Vote as your consciences dictate, without fear of intimidation. Bradbury and Ingalls were for delay. We should wait and see if time would not evolve peace out of present excitement." Mr. Hill said: "If we are right we can afford to wait, and if wrong we have gone far enough." The report was recommitted by more than two to one, a triumph for the conservative element. The object of seating Styles is to make a quorum in the House and then adjourn.

CITIZENS OF PORTLAND AND BANGOR ALARMED.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—A large number of people at both Portland and Bangor alarmed at the reported condition of affairs here, were ready to start for Agusta, but before the trains left they were informed by telegraph that there was no particular necessity for their presence, as it was, many came to be on the ground to-morrow. Assurances are given by those in command at the State House, that no alarm need be felt in regard to any defense for the protection of the records and the people. The Fusionists are busy holding caucuses to-night, and it is hinted that a forward movement, postponed to-day, will be vigorously passed to-morrow. It is reported that Attorney McLellan is preparing a warrant for the arrest of Gov. Chamberlain. There is a police force of one hundred and fifty men at the State House to-night and sentinels are placed outside the entrance. The report that Hale is ill is not true. He was never in better health than at present. Several Fusionists refused to attend the caucus to-night. Fifty men headed by Col. Heath came from Waterville to-night and proceeded to the State House, where they are quartered.

THE FUSIONISTS' CASE.

The situation to-night is, to say the best, rather precarious. The Fusionists state their case as follows: "On one side stands a Major-General of militia, whose only authority is based upon the assignment of our ex-Governor, while on the other is a legally elected and duly qualified Governor, and the former will not acknowledge allegiance to the latter. The military arm of the State Government will not bow to the wishes of the civil power, though in time of profound peace."

THE CRASH COMING.

AUGUSTA, January 14 —On the assembling of the House the first business was the appointment of the following Committee on Elections: Dickey of Fort Rent; Robinson of Thomaston; Young of Brunswick; Heard of Biddeford; Hill of Exeter; Swan of Minot, and Bennoir of Waldsboro. The committee immediately retired to perform their duties.

It is reported that Hale of Ellsworth, and Butler of Vassalboro, are to be unseated, and the Fusion members take their places; also the Fusion members from Lewistown will be admitted. The Fusionists say if Smith is chosen Governor, they will have a meeting of rejoicing, ring the bells and burn tar barrels. Senator Rodgers of Penobscott, says: "The crash is coming between labor and capital and if Smith is put in the Gubernatorial chair we shall see which will win."

The police at the State House were strengthened this forenoon by the addition of fifty. Should Smith be chosen it is alleged Chamberlain would not recognize him as Governer. The Elective Committee voted 3 to 2 to unseat Hale.

THOSE QUESTINS FOR THE COURT:

BANGOR, January 14.—A statement of the facts and question were submitted today to the Supreme Court of Maine, by the Republican Legislature, for a decision.

The following are the questions:

First—Have the Governor and Council a right, under the Constitution, to summon a person to attend and take a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who, by official returns under the decision of Court does not appear to be elected, but defeated or not voted for, or would such summons be merely void as exceeding the powers of the Governor and Council under the Constitution?

Second—Has the holder of any such summons a right to take part in the organization, or subsequent proceedings of either House, to the exclusion of members rightfully elected, as shown by said returns under the decision of the Court, or does such right exist in said last named member, to the exclusion of a member summoned from the same district?

Third—If the summons were issued under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted to Lewis Voter of Farmington district, Daniel Snow of Skowhegan, Alfred Cushman of Ashland, James O. White of Jay, Leonard H. Beale of Lisbon, Osgood N. Bradbury of Stoneham, Geo. W. Johnson of New Sharon, Lincoln H. Leighton of Cherryfield, Aaron H. Woodcock of Vanceboro, Harper Alber of Fairfield, Joshua L. Jordan of Searsport, would such summons give either of the above named persons a right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the House, or would such right rest in Cyrus H. Thomas of Farmington district, Hiram S. Stewart of Skowhegan district, John Burnham of Ashland district, John R. Eaton of Jay district, William H. Thomas of Lisbon district, A. F. Andrews of Stoneham district, David N. Norton of New Sharon district, H. C. Baker of Cherryfield district, Charles A. Rolf of Vanceboro district, K. B. Cole of Fairfield district, Robert French of Searsport district, to the exclusion of the persons summoned from the districts.

[There are in the neighborhood of fifty questions which, in addition to the points given in the first three published above, call for the opinion of the Court on as many phases of the controversy, regarding the election, canvass of votes, meeting of Legislature, organization, election of Governor by Legislature, etc. They are formed to catch the needed answers, and assume all needful facts to justify such answers.—EDS. POST.]

EUGENE HALE SICK.

BOSTON, January 14.—A special from Augusta reports Eugene Hale sick with pneumonia at Blaine's house. The Secretary of State fearing that the great seal of the State would be captured, has had it taken from the stand to which it was affixed twenty years ago or more, and placed in a more secure place.

Ex-Chancellor Woody has been industriously circulating the story that he has received a telegram that six hundred men in Lewiston are ready to swoop down on the Capital at a moment's notice. A special, this afternoon, says the indications are that the Fusion Legislature will proceed to the election of Smith as Governor.

COURT TO CONVENE TO-DAY.

BANGOR, January 14.—The Associate Judges will arrive this evening and Court will convene to-morrow.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

AUGUSTA, January 14.—In the Senate a bill was presented and laid on the table, to repeal so much of the revised statutes relating to the returns of votes from plantations, so that assessors shall receive votes and declare them in open meetings. The Senate adjourned till ten o'clock A. M. Thursday. No election of Governor to-day.

BLAINE'S AGENT'S RUMORS.

There is a reported rupture between Solon Chase and Eben T. Pillsbury. Chase is against the use of any force and will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He says unless the Democrats come up to this he will withdraw.

GRAIN GRABBERS.

The Country in the Grip of a Gigantic Ring.

NEW YORK, January 13—The great corner in grain was the one topic to-day in the Produce Exchange. All sorts of rumors were flying around of organized attempts to make a raid upon the Syndicate and break the corner. It was said that they had purchased every bushel of grain in Chicago, and the warehouses and elevators were running over. In this city the store-houses and elevators are full to overflowing, and there is not an empty canal boat. Some weeks back the Syndicate had quietly engaged every canal boat that was empty or likely to become empty, at the rate of six dollars a day, to receive grain on storage. In addition, they are saving storage on over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in store-houses at the rate of one-half cent a bushel per week. They have altogether nearly 10,000,000 bushels of grain in this city and Chicago, and on the railroads about 17,000,000 bushels more.

A large operator in grain said to-day that a prominent railroad man had assured him that the Company which he represented intended to build an extra building for the storage of grain in Chicago, and that unless the deadlock in the market was broken this week they would undoubtedly have an army of mechanics to work constructing the new grain depot. He also stated that his railroad would use its rolling-stock to its fullest capacity to bring grain from the West to New York, and if the syndicate maintained the present price of grain, they would have to purchase three million bushels of grain per week for several weeks, and then have no place to store it.

"There is no market for grain," said the broker; no orders from Europe, and none will come at the present prices for some weeks. By that time the stock of grain on hand in the United Kingdom will be nearly exhausted, and then the Syndicate expect orders in such numbers and of such magnitude that it will take all the grain they have here or that can reach tidewater. The surplus crop of this country, according to Government statistics, was nearly four hundred million bushels, and the country could well spare four million bushels for exportation. Of this immense surplus about one hundred million bushels remain on hand for exportation before the end of the fiscal year, the 1st of July; and to-day there is a fleet of over one hundred vessels ready in this port to carry grain."

Over 1,000,000 bushels of grain (almost exclusively corn) is now afloat in the harbor at Chicago for shipment to Buffalo in the spring. Elevator room has thus been made, so that the storage capacity is now in the aggregate about 18,000,000 bushels, including the new grain store houses which have been discovered since the glut began to alarm shippers. There is now room for all the grain that is likely to come.

OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration of Governor Foster Yesterday.

COLUMBUS, January 12.—The inauguration of Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio, and other State officials, took place to-day. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice McIlvaine of the Supreme Court. There was a large procession, notwithstanding the snowy and blustering weather and sloppy condition of the streets. There were over twenty companies of National Guards in the procession. Governor Foster, in his inaugural address, recommended an Advisory Board of Pardons; called attention to the State benevolent institutions, urging competent management; urged that the honor and credit of the State should be faithfully kept up, and that the National Guard should be kept up in its present excellent condition. Governor Bishop presented Governor Foster as the man whom the people of Ohio had selected as their Chief Executive at the October elections. The Governor's Guard of this city, gave the incoming and outgoing Governor a grand ball to-night.

Governor Foster's inaugural address is very short. He says there is no need for extensive legislation, and announces this as also the opinion of the Legislature. He calls attention to the condition of the sinking fund. He urges the rigid, impartial and certain execution of the penal laws, and thinks the pardoning power of the Governor should be exercised with care, and in rare cases only, and advises that a Board of Pardons be constituted, that more care may be given this branch of executive labor.

Deafness of One Year's Standing Cured.

A statement of my case may be of use to others. About two years ago I took cold, which caused deafness in both ears, and, though my cold got better, my hearing became gradually worse for the year following, until it was with great difficulty I could hear conversation. I then applied to Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, for treatment, a man we have often recommended to our friends with confidence and satisfaction. He was no less successful with me than the many others with whom we are acquainted; restoring my hearing and curing the chronic catarrh of the throat that existed in less than a month. A year has passed since treatment and I remain as well as ever.

THOS. TELFORD,
Business Manager of Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Bayard's Resolution Fails in Committee and Will be Adversely Reported.

Speculation at the Capital Over the Muddle in Maine.

Further Testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford Case.

THE LOTTERY AND OTHER SWINDLING FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Postmaster General Key to-day transmitted to Congress the records of the Postoffice Departmedt respecting the extent to which the lottery companies use mails. The records show that six different companies were interested. Of these the department is informed that the Kentucky State Lottery Company does not secure the holders of tickets by depositing bonds with the State Treasurer, as claimed. The case against the Commonwealth Distributing Company rests upon the same kind of evidence as that upon which the order against the Kentucky State Lottery was issued. It is not deemed compatible with the public interests to submit evidence upon which the Postmaster General acted in the Louisiana State Lottery case, there being a suit pending. The next case mentioned is that of Edgar W. Jones *alias* the Union Publishing Company, *alias* Magnetic Watch Company of Ashland, Mass., and having several other *aliases*, under which he sent through the mails, in 1876, 80,000 circulars and advertisements of obscene books and a "Genius Swiss Magnetic time keeper," which was in fact a brass compass of no value. The next case is that of D. P. Allen *alias* National Banking Company, 77 Nassau street, New York. This so-called company, with flaming circulars offered to sell what they called "bonds" on Havana, Kentucky and Louisiana lotteries at half the regular rates for tickets and to add extra prizes to drawings. The Texas Gift Concert Association of Denison, Texas, is spoken of as "One of the most successful swindles disclosed by the department records." Its receipts were about $100,000. The report of Special Agent Edgerton states that the managers of the concern divided the day's receipts among themselves every evening, and that tags representing unsold numbers were placed in a wheel at the drawing and prizes announced for them, thus enabling the managers to manipulate the cash at their pleasure.

Mr. Key concludes by calling attention to the firms under the title of the Denver Land Company, and Kansas Land Company and denounces them in strong terms.

THE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

The disposition for an early adjournment seems to grow in favor. The leading Democrats fear the racket of a long session, and believe it to be to their interests, in the light of policy, to pursue the policy of doing nothing, and put up the shutters as soon as possible. The Republicans will try to prolong the session, in the hope that Democratic blunders will be made, and give them party advantage. There need be no fear of any tariff legislation. Fernando Wood will look wise and suggest revenue reform, but the trouble is that he does not possess the power to influence the Ways and Means Committee, and no tariff bill, for this reason, will be given birth. There will be the usual annual attempt to reduce and reorganize the army, but legislation in this line to any extent far reaching need not be expected. Nor will the appropriation bills be lumbered up with political amendments calculated to again invite an antagonism between Congress and the Executive. So far there is a decided expression that the President's veto power is more potent than bluffs and threats, and that it is better to yield a politic principle than to force a fight which leaves the only recourse of retreat or the renewal of the bugaboo that the Southern brigadiers are starving the Government to death.

EDMUNDS AFTER A JUDGESHIP.

Senator Edmunds of Vermont, is making a quiet canvass of the Senate to assure himself whether or not the Democratic Senate would confirm his nomination as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He undoubtedly has the assurance from Hayes that he will be appointed when Hunt is out of the way. If Edmunds becomes satisfied that he can be confirmed, a bill will be rushed through to retire Hunt, and St. Jerome will show his teeth soon thereafter in a Justice's gown. The Democrats have already indicated their decision to confirm him. It is quite probable that the Senate, which is now quite well taken care of with patronage, would confirm old Madison Wells if he is renominated Surveyor of the New Orleans port, and the laugh comes in that they may have the chance, as the old man is here demanding a reappointment as the price of renewed silence. If Sherman were not a Presidential candidate he would snub Wells: but he indorses his renomination because the old man is seized of valuable information which it is best to keep shady.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations held a secret conference and talked over the business of the session. No formal action was taken, but all the members expressed themselves in favor of getting the regular appropriation bills through as rapidly as possible, and in favor of keeping public expenditures down to the lowest figure practicable. The question of equalizing the pay of Senate and House employes was also discussed but no decision reached. The House Committee on Appropriations has heretofore insisted that it has the right to regulate the pay of employes of both Houses and to cut the Senate employes down to the figures paid by the House. The Senate has resisted this, and will no doubt, continue to do so, in spite of conferences.

BAYARD'S RESOLUTION TO BE REPORTED ADVERSELY.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting, took up for action what is generally known as the "Bayard resolution." The phrase "Treasury notes of the United States" employed in this joint resolution as originally introduced was to-day, by common consent, replaced with the words "United States notes," so as to conform to the statutory designation. After this verbal change had been made, the full text of the measure was presented. The committee's action to-day was as follows:

A joint resolution in relation to United States notes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this resolution, all United States notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal tender, and any of said notes hereafter reissued shall bear this superscripture.

A discussion of about an hour's duration ensued, at the end of which Bayard submitted a motion that the joint resolution be reported to the Senate with recommendation for its passage. A vote was immediately taken on that motion with the following result: Ayes—Bayard, Kernan, Wallace and Morrill. Noes—Voorhees, Beck, Ferry and Allison: Absent, Jones of Nevada. The motion was therefore lost by a tie vote. At the suggestion of Bayard it was then agreed by common consent that in view of the known sentiments of Jones his vote should be considered as cast against the resolution and that it should accordingly be reported back to the Senate "adversely." The report will probably be presented by Mr. Allison. No votes were taken to-day upon the amendments proposed by Butler to make the date of repeal prospective (January 1st, 1885), and by Pendleton to provide that United States notes shall not hereafter be available for National bank reserves; but these and various other amendments will doubtless be offered and fully discussed when the joint resolution comes up for action in the Senate.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

The news from Maine published in the morning papers causes considerable apprehension and excitement here. The Democrats denounce General Chamberlain, while the Republicans generally approve his course. Fears are expressed by many persons who, up to last night, hooted at the idea of a fight, that a bloody collision will be the result of General Chamberlain's action, unless he backs down. Further news from Maine is looked for with great anxiety by both parties. In Administration circles considerable apprehension is felt as to the result of Chamberlain's action, and the earnest hope is expressed that the trouble may be peaceably and speedily settled.

The news that the Republicans in Maine have set up a rump Legislature and applied to the Supreme Court of that State for recognition excites no surprise here. It was known here weeks ago that they contemplated taking just that step in the event that their efforts to capture the Legislature and elect a Republican Governor should fail. It will be remembered that some weeks ago it was announced in these dispatches that Gen. Garfield was the authority for a statement which was telegraphed to Senator Hamlin—that the President would recognize a Republican Legislature in Maine in the event that the Republicans should set one up in that State which had the sanction of the Supreme Court. No one here doubts, in view of the recent partisan reply of the Supreme Court of Maine to the questions submitted by Governor Garcelon, that that Court will promptly recognize the Legislature which the Republicans have set up as the legal Legislature; and there is no question that if the Court does recognize that Legislature, it will be such a Legislature as Senator Garfield represented the President as willing to recognize. It is the general belief here that the Republican rump Legislature will appeal to the President for recognition as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine is promulgated, and the President will then be forced to face the music, and decide whether or not he will administer a dose of Federal interference to the State of Maine. Judging by the talk of the Democratic Congressmen to-night, if the President does as Garfield reported he would do, and untertakes to recognize the Rump Legislature in Maine, he will find himself speedily engaged in another contest with Congress. Some of the most conservative of the Democratic leaders say to-night that they do not believe the President will dare go so far as to undertake to set up a Government in Maine by the aid of Federal bayonets; but all say if such an attempt is made Congress will resist.

KELLOGG'S CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued the examination of witnesses in rebuttal of the testimony taken before the sub-committee in New Orleans. Twitchell, at present United States Consul at Kingston, Canada, and who was formerly a member of the Louisiana State Senate, testified that there was no truth in the statement that he had received money for voting for Kellogg. Pierre Maglierre disputed positively the statement made before the sub-committee that he had been bribed to vote for Kellogg. Wm. H. Seymour, notary public in New Orleans, testified that he was employed in connection with making four affidavits which had been placed in evidence before the sub-committee, and that he saw a man giving the same name as one of the affidavits on the witness stand before the sub-committee in New Orleans, but that he was altogether a different man from the one who signed one of the affidavits.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Felix's Gushing Imagination on a Terrific Rampage.

Plots and Plots and Counter Plots in Abundance.

[Washington Special to Evening Telegraph.]

When the Eighth Pennsylvania census district, comprising the counties of Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Indiana, was conceded to the Democrats under the arrangement whereby four of the Census Supervisors were to be Democrats and six Republicans, it was naturally concluded that Col. Thomas B. Searight would be the man, inasmuch as he had the support of Congressmen Wise and Coffroth, and Senator Wallace was said to be friendly to his interests. The old Fayette county Democratic fight, however, cropped out, and the Congressional contest of two years ago, when Wise was nominated mainly through Searight's efforts, was fought over again. It will be recollected how weeks were consumed by the Conferees who met at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, in settling the triangular contest between C. E. Boyle of Fayette, Dr. Lomison of Westmoreland, and Mr. Wise, before the latter was selected. The fight was a bitter one and Mr. Searight went into it with the motto, "Anything to beat Boyle." He gained his point at last, and Mr. Wise was nominated and elected. When the question of Census Supervisors came up, Mr. Wise presented the name of Col. Searight, and it was cordially endorsed by Gen. Coffroth, his colleague. The Democrats of the Twenty-first district generally insisted upon Searight's appointment, and letters and telegrams of the most urgent character poured in upon Wallace, who, with Cameron, controlled the appointment. Westmoreland county was almost solid, including Henry D. Foster, Kline Bros. of the *Democrat*, Sheriff Borlen, W. A. Stewart, late candidate for Judge, and several other Democrats of like influence. But Boyle, sore from his defeat, together with the rest of Wallace's followers in Fayette county, just as vigorously protested against the appointment, and Wallace, determined as he is to put a nail in the coffin of every Democrat in the State who does not train with him, and knowing that Searight had the support of Randall, decreed that he should not be the man. Wallace and Cameron had a very close corporation on these census appointments and Wallace used what power he had over them to revenge himself upon his enemies. He even opposed the appointment of Harmer's man, (who was of course a Republican) in Philadelphi, because Randall and Harmer were friendly. Mr. Miller, who will get the place in the Eighth district, is a man who was brought out by General Coffroth when he found out that Searight could not make it. So long as Searight had any chance Coffroth zealously supported him, and no longer ago than yesterday morning he called on General Walker and Wallace in his interest, but the latter was obdurate and he was compelled to fall back on Miller. This census matter is but in keeping with the entire course of revenge that Wallace has marked out for himself in Pennsylvania politics. He quietly chuckles over the fact that nearly 60,000 majority of the votes were cast against Dan Barr last fall and says with boastful self satisfaction, "just wait till Wallace takes the helm and things will be different." Wallace has decreed the political death of Randall, Hopkins, Barr, Searight and all who sympathize with them and is ready to turn them over to the executioner, even though that executioner should be a Republican. It is Wallace or nothing, just as it was 'Cæsar or nothing" when that ambitious Roman crossed the Rubicon, to lay at his feet the liberties of the Republic.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Expedition Preparing for Movement Against Ghuzni and Herat.

Germany's Great Chancellor Nearing His End.

The Irish Clergy Willing to Distribute Funds for the Peasantry.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS AND FEARS OF AN EARLY OUTBREAK.

DUBLIN, January 12.—A dispatch from Cork states that large parties of men are parading the streets carrying black flags and loaves of bread stuck on poles as symbols of the popular ideas and purpose on the food question among the masses who are out of work. Much anxiety is expressed as to the result of these threatening demonstrations, and fears are entertained of serious bread riots unless relief is immediately provided. Provision shops and bakeries either remain closed or are under strong guard. The constabulary force has been increased and collisions certain to be accompanied with bloodshed are anticipated. The feeling of discontent and sense of inadequacy of the means of relief thus far proposed is spreading among the populace, and a general rising in the districts in which the emergency is greatest is regarded as inevitable, unless the Government institutes at once sufficient measures to abate the distress. Dispatches from Connemara state that serious rioting is also feared in that district, and at Maam, owing to the determined resistance offered by the people to the process-servers. Fifty additional constables have been drafted at Connemara and preparations are in progress to meet the popular outbreaks which are expected.

ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION.

LONDON, January 12.—The correspondent of the Press association reports the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of Skulebog district, county of Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded to-day in a body to Croom and obtained four cart loads of bread by the urgent representation of their extremity. The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted police, and the magistrates of that city passed a resolution urging greater activity in suppressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional police. At a meeting at Bukenhead yesterday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to raise subscriptions for the Duchess of Marlborough fund, Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to-day received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of the Queen's Bench at Dublin on the 16th inst.

THE CLERGY WILLING TO RECEIVE AND DISBURSE ALL FUNDS.

DUBLIN, January 14.—The Irish clergy declare their willingness and ability to receive and properly disburse all funds contributed for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland, unaided and unhampered by politicians. They therefore again invite all charitable people of all lands to forward contributions to them direct, without the intervention of third parties. The system of Government loans is declared to be progressing very rapidly, and to the satisfaction of the people. It is also alleged that the commonest events and most insignificant disturbances are greatly magnified and distorted, thereby doing great injustice to the character of the Irish people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DETAILS OF THE DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A PRIEST.

LONDON, January 12.—The new Italian (Roman Catholic) church, at Hatton Garden, was yesterday the scene of a very exciting affair, strangely out of keeping with the sacred character of the place. It was early morning, and one of the priests, with an attendant acolyte, was at the altar saying mass. In the body of the church were three women and one man, the latter being in a pew next the centre aisle and the women near the altar rail. These were all of the congregation that were present. Just at the moment of the consecration—the most solemn part of the ceremony—when, in response to the warning tinkle of the acolyte's bell, all had bowed their heads in prayer, the man suddenly arose, and, striding along the aisle drew a revolver, and flourishing it over his head, in a loud, commanding voice, ordered the startled women to rise and cease that idolatrous worship. The woman shrieked and cowered in terror, and the man, taking a few steps forward, opened fire on the officiating priest, who, after two shots had been fired at him, hastily retreated to the sacristy. He was followed by the man, who, still keeping up the firing until he had emptied the revolver, jumped over the altar rail and entered the sanctury. There he immediately began demolishing things, knocking the candlesticks off the altar and setting fire to the drapery. Then he seized the chalice, which had been left on the altar by the frightened priest in his hasty flight, and flinging it with its contents on the floor, jumped and stamped upon it, all the time keeping up the most terrible blasphemy. He then proceeded to break up and destroy the altar furniture, and was engaged in this work when Rev. Father Arkell, the pastor of the church, who had been aroused by the priest who fled, came running into the sanctuary and seized the iconoclast, who drew a long stilletto and attacked the priest, but the latter disarmed and held him fast until help came.

In the meantime the fire had seized on the altar, and the whole sanctuary was in a blaze, and when the police, who had been summoned by the women who had run out of the church, arrived, the pastor and the stranger were struggling in the midst of flame and smoke. The officers at first appeared to be terrified, and hesitated to approach the combatants, but finally went to the rescue and arrested the priest's assailant, who fought desperately before he was overpowered, proclaiming loudly his intention to kill all the priests. On being taken to police headquarters and searched nine revolver cartridges were found on his person. He is a German, and gives the name of Alexander Schessa, and it is thought that he is a religious monomaniac. The fire in the church was not extinguished until it had damaged the church furniture to the extent of about £1,000.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF A PRIEST A SOCIALIST.

LONDON, January 14.—Schossa, the man who attempted, the other morning, to assassinate the priest of the Hatten Garden Church, while at mass, admits that he is a Socialist, but denies that he had any confederates in the crime. He is not a German, but evades giving his nationality. He came here from New York, where he resided three years, and left his wife there.

The inducement offered by Great Britain to Persia to occupy Herat as an offset to the operations of Russia in Merv have failed, because of the counter influence and superior diplomacy of the Czar's government. The representatives of the Shah decline to pull England's chestnut out of the Russian fire.

At a liberal demonstration at Oxford yesterday, the Marquis of Harcourt in an exhaustive speech severely attacked the Government.

GERMANY.

THE GREAT CHANCELLOR NEARING HIS END.

BERLIN, January 14.—The latest bulletins from Varzin are of the most discouraging character, and leave little doubt that the great Chancellor is vibrating between life and death, with the probabilities strongly in favor of the pale conqueror. His family are still at his bedside, and several physicians have been summoned in consultation. He has become a victim of insomnia in its most aggravated form, and this, in addition to his terrible sufferings, has undoubtedly weakened his great mind, and he is now subject to the most gloomy forebodings and fits of protracted despondency. News is anxiously awaited, and there is the constant fear that the succeeding bulletin will bring a confirmation of the worst apprehensions.

The *North German Gazette* announces that adequate security against anarchy in Samoa has been guaranteed by Germany, England and the United States jointly recognizing and supporting King Malietoa.

A Berlin dispatch says: German Journals unanimously ascribe the charges in the French Ministry of War, to the direct influence of Gambetta, who has for some time been studying the science of war.

A Lahore dispatch states that Sherpure is being rapidly fortified.

AFGHANISTAN.

EXPEDITION PREPARING FOR MOVEMENT AGAINST GHUZNI AND HERAT.

LONDON, January 14.—A Bombay correspondent states that an expedition is preparing at Candahar for movement against Ghuzni and Herat as a counter stroke to the apprehended junction of the hostile Afghans of Herat and Ghuzni for another attack on Cabul.

The Mississippi Dead Lock.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 14.—A special from Jackson, Mississippi, says: Senator Lamar's condition is improved. The Democrats again caucused to-night, but without a result. Barksdale still leads, but has not gained one vote the last three nights.

It Costs Less

to use SOZODONT than any other beautifier. A few drops only are needed, and when regularly applied to the teeth it is not only beautifying, but healthful. Much other adorning is dangerous, but this never. In the sick room or on the toilet it is equally welcome.

By using SPALDING'S GLUE on the first appearance of a defect in the furniture, it will prove itself to be the most economical thing about the house.

The threatened trouble in the Connellsville coke regions has been averted by the determination of the coke manufacturers to grant the increase demanded by their employes, but the strike still continues among the river and railroad miners of this county. The miners are firm for the Jones' scale, and the Railroad Coal Exchange Wednesday decided that they would not sign it and submitted a new scale of their own.

Multitudes of People require an Alterative to restore the healthy action of their system and correct the derangements that creep into it. *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA* tones and vitalizes the blood, and restores the vigor of health.

Louisiana's Vote on Her Constitution.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated January 1st, states that the board of canvassers that day completed the official count of the vote for the new constitution. It was adopted by a majority of **59,148**. The debt ordinance was adopted by **10,487** majority. The test question of the integrity of the franchises of the Louisiana State Company was, therefore, handsomely endorsed by the citizens of New Orleans, after an experience of the past twelve years of strict honesty and exact fairness. The particulars of its next (the **117**th) drawing may be had by addressing M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. **319** Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

w&w

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY,

FLOUR

FOR THE WORKINGMEN!!

"OLD HICKORY."

The Tilden Club's Tribute to His Memory.

John S. Large, Esq., Ventilates His Views on Jackson and Grant.

Col. J. K. P. Duff's Speech—A Letter From Hon. James H. Hopkins.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was appropriately observed on the 8th by the members of the Tilden Club, who gathered to commemorate the memory of President Andrew Jackson. Although but short notice was given of the meeting, there was a fair attendance.

HOPKINS' TRIBUTE.

Dr. E. W. Swentzel, the President, called the body to order about eight o'clock, announced the object, and called upon Mr. T. O'Leary, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, to read a communication from Hon. James H. Hopkins, who had been invited to address the meeting. The letter expressed the writer's regrets at his inability to be present, and said of General Jackson:

He was the fearless foe of all his country's enemies, whether they appeared as armed invaders of the lands or as an organized money power, dangerous and defiant. The popular *soubriquet*, "Old Hickory," fitly describes the firm texture of his character: the stern, unyielding integrity he displayed throughout his life.

Of humble origin, he rose to the noblest station in the world, the chosen ruler of a free people, by means of indomitable energy, scrupulous honesty, and the rough cultivation of a vigorous mind. And thus he has marked out the pathway for aspiring youths; and by his example and success given a stimulus to their hopes. The members of your club are right in celebrating one of Jackson's great triumphs, and thus directing attention to his sterling virtues.

BANCROFT'S EPITOME.

To aid you in obtaining a correct appreciation of his character, I quote from the epitome given by the great historian, Bancroft:

"No man in private life so possessed the hearts of all around him; no public man of this country ever returned to private life with such an abiding mastery over the affections of the people; no man with truer instinct received American ideas; no man expressed them so completely, or so boldly, or so sincerely. He was as sincere a man as ever lived. He was wholly, always, and altogether sincere and true. Up to the last he dared do anything that it was right to do. He united personal courage and moral courage beyond any man of whom history keeps the record. Not danger, not an army in battle array, not sounds, not widespread clamor, not age, not the anguish of disease, could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardihood of his character; and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished. Jackson never was vanquished. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained on the battle fields of Europe; he conquered everywhere in statesmanship; and when death came to get the mastery over him, he turned that last enemy aside as tranquilly as he had done the feeblest of his adversaries, and passed from earth in the triumphant consciousness of immortality."

Such is a brief sketch of the man whose memory you have met to honor. I wish I had the power to fill your hearts with the same spirit that animated him. I trust the contemplation of his character may inspire you all with new zeal in the cause of Democracy, to which Jackson, all through his life, adhered with the tenacity of conscientious conviction. Very truly yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

ABSTRACT OF JOHN S. LARGE'S SPEECH.

The communication was received and filed. John S. Large, Esq., was then introduced to the audience. Said Mr. Large:

This is the anniversary of a very remarkable day in the history of our country. It is not alone the memory of Jackson that we should commemorate, but the memory also of those fearless Americans who made the British lion tremble at the battle of New Orleans. When the English came here it was reported to them that men from the field, the workshop and from town and city would meet them in battle array, and they were amazed at the valor and heroism and the fearless deeds of these green troops.

There is no place like America. There are no men like Americans. But we have also been a country never equalled in history for the robbery and corruption of our public officials. One of our evils is the tyranny of persons, who, forgetting that they are your servants, conceive themselves to be kings. Such officers must learn a lesson, and I hope the people will teach it to them soon. This is not a matter of chance country, but a country that God planted for a special purpose. It is the haven of the oppressed of all other lands. Not only in the battle of New Orleans, but in the battles of other wars were the deeds of Americans glorious. But when we came to fight among ourselves we were an oddity. Our eccentricities never were understood. We are a people curious to know each other's business. And there are the reporters. What are they? They are properly named impudent rascals? They're constantly poking their noses into other people's business. And our newspaper writers are not surpassed by any other men outside of America.

HIS VIEWS OF GRANT.

Mr. Large next dwelt upon the heroism and coolness of General Jackson at New Orleans, paid a tribute to the women of New Orleans, and contrasted General Jackson's characteristics with those of other great generals. He then continued:

Here is a great big booby whom they call Grant. [Applause.] He has permitted himself to be paraded over Europe, and this country too, from what? From the money that was stolen from the treasury of the country. He thinks the people don't understand this. Did he ever reject a gift? Why, sir, the Presidental chair is stultified, and it's not an honor to a man to sit in that chair any more. Why were all these gifts given to Grant? Because the men who made them expected to get a full return by appointment to office in the future, or from the emoluments of the offices they already held. And hasn't Hayes followed in the wake of Grant? But the people are beginning to understand all these things. We have learned a little arithmetic and know full well the relation of 7 to 8. [Laughter.] That we have learned a lesson from 1876 is shown in Maine.

Mr. Large continued at some length in rambling remarks, during which he gave good advice and kept the audience highly amused. He closed with the remark that he had no prepared speech, and by thanking his hearers for their attention. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Large.

COL. DUFF'S ADDRESS.

Col. J. K. P. Duff was next called upon. Following is an abstract of his graceful tribute to General Jackson:

I have only a word to say in commemoration of "Old Hickory"—a man who, sixty-seven years ago, won one of the greatest victories of modern times. I have read of great men—Cromwell, Napoleon and others. I have admired men who have conquered and dismayed large armies. I have admired the man who, when twenty-four years of age, had conquered thirteen million of people in India. I have admired Washington, who, with crippled armies conquered disciplined troops, but the man who in 1813 conquered 13,000 British soldiers and lost eight men, I have admired most of all men of modern times. Born of a poor Irishman, left at seventeen years of age the sole support of his widowed mother, he afterwards became the Governor of Tennessee; he became a Senator from Tennessee and finally became a General.

No man ever won a more brilliant victory than "Old Hickory" at New Orleans. Three thousand British soldiers, disciplined troops, were left on the field, while only eight were killed and wounded of the Americans behind the cotton bales and sand bags, with Andrew Jackson at their head.

But we have more to say of Jackson. No man from Washington down ever better adorned the Presidential chair. No administration was more pure than that of Andrew Jackson. No man was ever more brave, no man was ever more loyal than Andrew Jackson. No matter who raised his hand against the country Andrew Jackson was against him. He said "by the eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved." No man ever enunciated a purer sentiment. And no man was truer to his friends; no man was truer to the women. You remember that scandal which beset the wife of John C. Heath, who belonged to his Cabinet. The other members of the Cabinet and their wives refused to associate with Mrs. Heath, and he said, "Gentlemen, you can go if you refuse to associate with the wife of a brother official, who is as pure as any of your wives," and he made them leave. Even if he had never won a victory that action entitled him to homage.

Now, gentlemen, I don't want to talk about politics, but I do think that you gentlemen of the Tilden Club will have the opportunity to place in the Presidential chair a second Andrew Jackson, [applause] and when the years roll around in after-time, our children shall meet to commemorate the memory of Samuel J. Tilden.

TILDEN AND NEW YORK.

Mr. Duff's speech was also well received, and a vote of thanks was tendered him. Calls were made for Col. T. B. Searight, but the gentleman had left the room. Mr. D. Powell now offered the following:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the announcement of the restoration of harmony in the ranks of the Democracy of the Empire State, and we recognize in the attainments of this auspicious result the work of the master hand of Samuel J. Tilden, who has been badly cheated but not defeated, and we accept it as a determination on the part of the Democracy of New York to act together in solid phalanx, and in unison with the Democracy of other States to right the great wrong of 1876, by re-electing Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency in 1880, and by standing under his flag until he shall be duly inaugurated in obedience to the popular will.

The resolution was adopted and on motion the meeting adjourned.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column. 2

Satan's Seductive Wiles.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

At a dance in the Seventh ward the other night the Bishop expressed himself highly displeased with the round dances. He said that it was condemned by the priesthood, and if the saints could not get along without round dances they had better go home. The young people remonstrated with him, but all to no purpose. "If you must waltz let me show you how to do it," said he, and he got on the floor with a 183 pound blonde. The band struck up the "Blue Danube," and down the hall glided the Bishop and the blonde. The tips of her fingers touched his and a cruel cold space between them. This was the Church method—the arm-length waltz. Soon there was a slight contraction of the arms, and the space between them gradually decreased. Presently one arm encircled the fair form. The blonde was the first to give way, and her cheeks looked like a sunflower in a turnip field as it rested on the shoulder of the Bishop. Round and round they went, and the fascinating, wierd-like strains floated like heavenly music to his soul. Forgotten was the round-dance dogma of the Church, and by the calm smile that stole across his face we knew that theology was defeated and one man, at least, utterly indifferent to a future punishment.

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or, indeed, any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts. MWS

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

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THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billions pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

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Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting..	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis..	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache..	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach..	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods..	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods..	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding..	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, Acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing..	50
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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use **20** years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price **$1** per vial, or **5** vials and a large vial of powder for **$5**, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., **109** Fulton Street, New York. sel:MW&W:R

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Children's Shoes, 8 to 2, from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 12 to 2 from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, from $1 up. Children's Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 8 to 11, from 85 up. Misses' Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2 from $1 15 up. Children's Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 8 to 10, from 90c up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 25 up. Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 11, from 90c up. Youth's Blue Top Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 up. Boys' Blue Top Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 25 up. Youth's Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 25 up. Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 40 up. Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11 from $1 75 up. Men's Extra Heavy Boots, 6 to 11, from $2 25 up. Men's Fine B Calf Boots, 6 to 10, from 62 up. Gents' Extra Fine Calf Boots, all sizes, from $2 25 to $4 50, and a great many other bargains too numerous to mention. Strangers visiting will find it to their interest to call and examine Goods and Prices at

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16th

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COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On JANUARY 31, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (*all fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding*), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Every Ticket Holder can be His Own Supervisor, Call Out His Number, and see it Placed in the Wheel.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
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100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by bank draft or express.

ORDERS OF $5 AND UPWARD, BY EXPRESS, CAN BE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information, address T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.

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FORM!

DEMOCRATS, FORM!

Spread the Truth.

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Now Is the Time to Form Clubs

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We will send a Beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880 in the month of January to every subscriber. If you want one, get your subscriptions in before February 1st; this offer holds good till that date.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of **1880** will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By he free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, **1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centers, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may

BLAINE'S BRIBES.

One of the Most Complete Exposures of Rascality on Record.

Conscientious Scruples at a Thousand Dollars a Scruple.

The Cash in Hand and Exhibited to the Legislature.

The Corrupting Agent Traced to Blaine's House,

From Which He Returns With the Spondulix,

Indicating That J. Mulligan Blaine Held a Hand in the Game.

The Legislature to Probe the Matter to its Innermost Recesses.

THE BRIBERY FULLY EXPOSED.

AUGUSTA, January 9.—In the House to-day, Representative Swan made the following statement relative to the attempt of Republican leaders to bribe himself and others:

"The press of the Republican party makes charges against me reflecting upon my honor and integrity in relation to matters connected with my position as a member of this House. I refer to the attempt to bribe me by an agent of the Republican party. I will briefly state the main facts connected with this affair. I came from my house to this city on Saturday, January 3d. On the Monday following rumors were afloat that men had been offered money to absent themselves from the House of Representatives, so that no quorum would be present on the first Wednesday of January. Later in the evening on January 5th a reliable person, who is now a member of this House, informed me that Wallace R. White of Winthrop, had called upon him and offered him $1,000 in cash to deliver up his certificate and resign as a member of the House, which he had refused to accept, and that said White informed him that he wanted three more men to resign, and requested him to see me. Upon this information I went at once to the Augusta House, and found Hon. E. H. Gove, Secretary of State, and told him what I knew about the matter. Gove and myself then went out and found Solon Chase. In their presence I hastily drew and signed an affidavit embodying my statement of the bribery and left.

"I then went and requested the gentleman who had been offered that $1,000 to see White in the morning and inform him that I would resign for $1,000. He saw White the next morning. White sent back a request for me to to meet him at the Court House at 11:30 A. M. I went then at about that time and met White, who took me up stairs into a corner room. He then showed me a statement as follows:

AGUSTA, JAN., 6, 1880.

To the Chairman of the Democratic and Greenback Caucus:

After mature deliberation, I have concluded that it is my duty as a citizen, to obey the laws as they are construed and decided by the Supreme Judicial Court. I cannot, therefore, aid to the keeping out of their seats Republican Representatives elect whom the Supreme Court has declared entitled thereto. I, therefore, give public notice that I will not participate in the organization of the House, being fairly and fully determined to obey the mandate of the Court. To resist that mandate is a revolution, destructive both to my party and the great interests of the State.

(Signed) THOMAS B. SWAN.

"He informed me that I should have to write a statement like it and sign the same; also sign the resignation and deliver up my certificate to him. He said they should not want to use the resignation, but wanted it to show that I acted in good faith, and that after the House was organized I could take my seat and the Republicans would put me upon important committees. I informed him that I would sign the papers, and he said that he had to go and get the money. He left the room and returned in about twenty minutes, and said it was all right. He then read to me, and I copied in my own hand, the letters to the chairmen of the Democratic and Greenback committees. He also read the resignation, which I copied. I then put the said papers, without my signature, into my pocket. We then counted the money and found it correct. I then signed the paper and took the money. He said he wanted some more men and wanted to know if I knew of any he could get. I told him I thought he could get Harriman of Kennebunk. He told me to see him and come with him at 1:30. I then left and called at the Augusta House to see if I could find Harriman, but did not find him. I then went direct to the State House and found E. H. Gove, and made the following statement:

I Thomas B. Swan in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove make the following statement. I have this day been approached by the agent of the Republican party to resign as representative for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take the money for the same purpose.

[Signed] THOMAS B. SWAN.

"I went to the Augusta House and found Harriman. Told him what had taken place and he agreed to go with me at 1:30 and take the money and expose the fraud. I went to my dinner and then returned to the Augusta House where I again found Harriman and not far from two o'clock we went toward the court house. Before we reached it I showed him White while standing on the porch. White went into the building and so did Harriman. As I passed by the Court House, White stuck his head out of the window of the same corner room and motioned to me and I answered the motion with a nod of my head. I then went to the Granite National Bank taking the money which White had paid me and bought this draft on Boston. I do not claim this money and it is subject to the order of the person who furnished it."

A STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE HARRIMAN.

Mr. Swan was followed by Harriman of Kennebunk, who displayed a roll of bills he received, the House applauding.

The Speaker called for order, declaring such a shameful story ought not to be received with applause.

In an impressive manner Harriman called upon God to witness the truth of his statement as to the facts and of his intentions when receiving the money.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Representative Clark of Nobleboro, next rose and made a similar statement regarding attempts to bribe him with promises of money and a custom house office.

IN WITH BLAINE.

The *Herald* special says: "It is charged when White left Harriman in the Court House to go after the money, *he was followed down State street and seen to enter Blaine's house.* Upon leaving it he went directly to the Court House."

MR. BLAINE'S AGENT.

Wallace R. White, the person alleged to have paid the money over, is a lawyer of Winthrop, Maine. The Fusionists claim that when White left Harriman to get the money, which it is claimed he agreed to pay, he was followed by a spy, *and was seen to enter Senator Blaine's house.* Upon leaving it he went directly to the Court House, where they say he paid over the money.

GOV. GARCELON'S PARTING WORDS.

Before Governor Garcelon left for his home at Lewistown, after his retirement from his official duties, he was approached by a correspondent, and the following conversation took place:

Cor.—Are you glad to get out of office?

Gov.—Yes, indeed, I am. I shall return to my own city now much relieved in mind and body.

Cor.—Have you done anything you regret?

Gov.—No, not a single thing. I have tried to carry out the laws and the constitution of the State of Maine according to my oath of office, and that I did this consistently I think can be very easily proven.

After a talk on general subjects the Governor took his leave. He is said by members of his Council to be very much troubled at the existence of such a state of anarchy as now prevails in the State. He had hoped to be able to swear in his successor.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BRIBED MEMBERS.

[N. Y. Sun Special.]

Mr. Thomas B. Swan, member from Minat, in Androscoggin county, is a rising young lawyer, a member of the Androscoggin Bar. He clearly defined his position in regard to the case of bribery, in which it is claimed that he acted a very important part and accomplished a most desirable result. Very few spectators were present during his speech, and only one or two Republican politicians. These, too, seemed to be dumbfounded by the plain charges preferred by Mr. Swan, and when he announced the name of the person who had paid him the money they looked at each other in blank amazement and mentally asked the question, "Can such a state of things exist in the law-abiding State of Maine, or is this man merely telling a story for partisan effect?" But Mr. Swan's open, honest countenance, his plain language, convinced all present that he was telling the truth, and that the stories of bribery, fraud and corruption that have been published since the September election are absolutely correct.

James R. Clark, member from Nobleboro, said that he was offered by an agent of the Republican party $1,000 in money and a position under the United States Government, and place another also at his disposal, if he would return his certificate and publish a card denouncing the action of the Governor and his Council. He refused the offer with contempt.

Mr. Alfred Cushman of Sherman, said that he had likewise been offered a bribe if he would leave Augusta and go to his home before the organization of the Legislature.

It is understood that as many as four more cases are known and will be developed before the Investigating Committee, which has been appointed, begins its work. The proofs are convincing and complete, and it is asserted that two United States Senators will be implicated before the matter is ended. Republican politicians here say that Swan has shown himself a knave, because he took the money from White, and that he should have spurned the money with contempt, but Swan and Harriman justify themselves by saying that they received the money for the express purpose of exposing the guilty ones and bringing them to justice. The public announcement of the bribery matter before the popular branch has created the most intense excitement.

CATCHING THE IDEA.

REALIZING THE EFFECT OF THE MAINE BRIBERY.

[Sunday Leader, Republican.]

* * * The star of James G. Blaine has set as a Presidential candidate. If they (Swan, Harrhman and Clark) were really bribed by the leading Maine Republicans, if the agent, one White, when he went to fetch the money, was tracked straight to Blaine's house, then of course Blaine is politically dead. He vehemently denies the charge. But unfortunately Blaine's record is not spotless. He quite as vehemently denied the charge that when Speaker of the National House of Representatives he had ever u sed his position to benefit himself. Yet it was pretty clearly proved that he did do this very thing, and particularly in the case of an Arkansas railroad, 30,000 of whose shares he accepted to help its subsidy through Congress. Mr. Blaine is, we fear, not so pure that his simple denial will avail against strong circumstantial evidence. And let us frankly admit the evidence in this case is strong. The affidavits of two men who name their man; the tracing of these men to the White House; the confident declaration telegraphed from Republican headquarters before the Legislature met, that these men, Harriman and Swan, would refuse their seats; and, finally, the strange conduct of Hale, Blaine's friend, staying in the Legislature, after the other Republicans had all withdrawn to prevent a quorum; conduct which can easiest be explained on the supposition that Hale calculated on some of these bought Fusionists staying away. This is the chain of evidence that must shake the faith of even tolerably strong champions of the Plumed Knight of Maine. * * * The people of this country have deprecated an insurrection in Maine. They have urged the Maine Republicans to use peaceable means to prevent the triumph of fraud. But when they hear—if they do hear—that the Republican leaders of Maine, with threatenings of bloodshed in their mouths, have resorted to corruption, they will rather wish that they had taken the nobler, manlier way of righting their wrongs by the use of powder and ball, and despise those who preferred the meaner and worse way of bribery.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday.]

Some way ought to be found to sift the latest accusations to the bottom. It is folly to dismiss them as mere idle calumnies, the talk of the street. The circumstances are such as to arouse suspicion under which no man should be content to rest. The charges are specific. Names are given. Sums of money are mentioned. It will be plausibly said that it is improbable that Swan and Harriman would make assertions without a shadow of truth in them; and so expose themselves to easy and humiliating refutation. It will be said that it is still more improbable that they would name at random men who they say offered bribes without any facts or testimony as foundation for the charge, since, for all that Swan and Harriman knew, the men named at random might be able instantly to furnish positive proof of the falseness of the accusation. The men implicated deny the charge, and of course they are entitled to the benefit of the denial; but they cannot afford to let the matter rest there. It would be a great mistake for the Republican leaders to take the ground which Mr. Blaine further takes and to say that they "cannot now be diverted from the real work in hand to do more than denounce the calumny and its authors." There is just now no more important work for the Republican leaders than to purge their party of wrong doing, and even the suspicion of it, in respect to the specific charges of bribery.

THE GREENBACK CROWD.

Meeting of the Reform Element at Washington Yesterday.

An Avalanche of Resolutions Consigned to a Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Greenback Convention met here this morning in a small hall that is ordinarily used for religious purposes. There were about two hundred men and perhaps twenty women present. It looked a little incogruous to see over the stage the legend in green, "For God and Home and our Native Land," on the wall. At the rear of the hall are the words, "Go, sin no more." On one of the walls read "Come to Jesus," and on the other, "Watch and Pray." These mottoes were put up for a Christmas celebration of a Sunday school, and the Greenbackers allowed them to remain. A beautiful woman in velvet and camel's hair shawl sat on a front seat and was introduced as Miss Farrar, a reformer. All the Greenback members of Congress were present and were the central figures of an animated group. Dennis Kearney was introduced as the "Hero of the Pacific Slope," and was followed by an admiring throng wherever he went. There were some wild eyes and long hair, confessing the presence of fanatics, but the body as a whole was respectable, and looked very much like an ordinary country political convention. There is a determined purpose on the part of the leading men to suppress the social reformers, who will try to have a voice, and make the Convention as respectable as possible. They are all very likely to succeed. Gen. Butler did not make his appearance, but was frequently inquired for.

About one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five delegates from different States are in attendance, and with the exception of the three Greenback Congressmen were mostly representatives of State and local Greenback associations There are, however, a few delegates who come as representatives of trade and laber organizations. Personally, the conference is made up of lawyers, editors, workingmen and farmers, representing many different shades of political, social and industrial reform, but all uniting in the endeavor to harmonize their respective views and decide upon a time and place for a National Convention to elect Presidential candidate. The conference was called to order by T. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party, who delivered an earnest address. Representative Murch of Maine, was made permanent Chairman. He said it was meet that the conference be opened properly, and called on Rev. Dr. De Latyr to offer prayer. (Hisses and cries of "We come here for business. Every man to his own trade.") A motion was made that prayer be dispensed with. Mr. Murch said he had called on De La Matyr at the suggestion of some of the delegates and he would put the motion. It was lost and De La Matyr offered a prayer for the blessing of God on the party.

The conference, after considerable discussion on minor matters, appointed a committee to report upon a time and place for the meeting of the Presidential nominating convention, and also to report the basis of representation in that convention. This committee consists of members of the National Executive Committee and the Congressional Committee of the Labor party together with one delegate from each of the States here represented.

A call of States was made for resolutions. They were introduced and read in great number and had reference to all sorts of subjects. Every side of the Greenback position was defended, every proposition looking to the inflation of currency was endorsed and every hard money statute condemned. But the resolutions did not deal with the financial question alone. Many other subjects including the Capital and Labor question, Socialism, Mormonism, the eight hour law, and railroad and other corporate monopolies were represented therein, and their distinctive features either attacked or defended. The resolutions after being read,' were all referred to the Committee on the call for the Convention and basis of representation. Many ladies and gentlemen were present to-night by invitation. The audience was very orderly, listened attentively and applauded the resolutions loudly as they were read.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—After the transaction of some business of no public interest at the Greenback Conference today, the following preamble and call was presented and adopted:

We have reached a crisis in our country's history and an epoch in human affairs. Our Government, which was designed for the political weal of mankind, is under the control of the bankers, stock jobbers, land grabbers and professional politicians, to the exclusion of those whose labor produces its wealth and pays its taxes, the constitutional rights of the people are denied or usurped by the money power. The fruits of their productive enterprise are grasped by corporate monopolies. The large share of accumulated wealth and undeveloped resources of the nation are concentrated in the hands of a small class, and all the property interest in the stability of our institutions, on the part of a large majority of voters, is dissipated. Usurious interest and enforced idleness have filled the land with pauperism, crime and misery, and the air is ominous with the murmurs of discontent. The very foundations of popular government are questioned and assailed and the Republic itself is in imminent peril. The people of the District of Columbia, containing a population of 160,000 souls, have been by act of Congress wholly disfranchised, and laws have been enacted in various States to curtail this sacred right of suffrage, the very cornerstone of our Republic.

Deeply impressed by the gravity of this crisis we cheerfully sacrifice all minor difference, and unite for the purpose of restoring the control of the Government to the whole people through the representatives chosen by them, uninfluenced by bribery, intimidation or sectional hate, recovering their complete sovereignty over their elections, currency, lands and lines of internal communication, and finally to embody in the law and enforce the right of each laborer to the results of his toil.

That the convention of the National Greenback Labor party be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, 9th of June, 1880, and that the basis of representation shall be: From each State four delegates and four alternates at large, and two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district, and two delegates and two alternates from each Territory and the District of Columbia.

(Signed) THOMPSON H. MURCH,
Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Congressional Committee.
E. P. DEWEES, Chairman National Committee.

This report was adopted without debate by a unanimous rising vote.

A resolution was offered and adopted endorsing Hendrick B. Wright's Homestead land bill, and Gen. Weaver's bill for the equalization of the soldiers pay and bounties, but immediately after its adoption Gen. Weaver himself put in an appearance and said that this was neither time nor place to pass such a resolution, and that he hoped the conference would reconsider its action and allow the resolution to be withdrawn. The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the resolution was withdrawn. The conference then adjourned *sine die.*

The Greenback editors in attendance upon the Conference organized an association, to be known as the Greenback Labor Press Association, and elected Colonel S. F. Norton of Chicago, President, and J. H. Randall of Clyde, Ohio, Secretary.

THE DEERFIELD FARMER.

Horatio Seymour's Advice to the Democratic Party.

How a Victory May be Won Against the Centralizing Tendencies of Republicanism.

[World Utica Special.]

HOW GOV. SEYMOUR LOOKS AND TALKS.

The light of a blazing wood fire sparkled on brass andirons and fender and lit up the curiously-carved antique wooden mantelpiece and old-fashioned mahogany furniture. The substantial surroundings were in keeping with the man who sat basking in the firelight and illustrating out of his rich store of experience the politics of the last half century. As unpretentious as a child, and exhibiting always the courtesy of a Christian gentleman, he never speaks on patriotic themes without leaving with his auditor the impression that he has been talking with the greatest of American statesmen. "I am out of politics and am enjoying the blessings of age," said the Governor, "and I assure you that age has its enjoyments as well as youth. But you are younger and can make use of what I have said. You can give these reflections to others as coming from me." I looked at Horatio Seymour with amazement, and yet the unassuming statesman meant just what he said and actually fancied that another could use his fire and imitate his eloquence. No one would have thought of calling the speaker old. His eyes glittered brightly in the firelight, his expressive features were aglow with intellectual power, his form was erect and vigorous and his gestures gave indication of an apparently inexhaustible reserve force of activity. It was clearly a case of comfortable delusion. The man is as young in appearance and intellectual power as are most men at fifty, and no one who looks at him now would give him a lease of less than twenty years additional of life. But it pleased him to fancy that he is growing old, because in his pleasant home on the hills that overlook the Mohawk, amid his books, his antiquities and the surroundings that speak of great men of other days, and with the love and prayers of a countless troop of friends following his steps, "the Deerfield farmer" (which is the title Governor Seymour likes best) has entered early upon the rich harvest that is the reward of unselfish patriotism.

A VIEW OF THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Gov. Seymour.—"In looking over the political field it is evident that on the Republican side there are sharp controversies and much bitterness. The Republicans are in a far worse way than the Democrats so far as feuds are concerned. It is true that the divisions in the ranks of the latter are more open and conspicuous, but they have reached a point where they admit of healing remedies. Hatreds and jealousies in the ranks of political organizations are like erysipelas in the human system—half cured when brought to the surface. Concealed hate and feverish jealousy poison the blood of the Republican organization. The party has no remedy for this state of things. Its disease is internal and is therefore dangerous, perhaps, deadly. If it could be brought to the surface it might be cured, but now it is festering inwardly and with very bad symptoms. The poison has permeated the whole system and there is no sage so skillful as to be able to prescribe successfully for a hidden distemper.

On the other hand, there is one great advantage which the Democratic party possess. It always comes up smiling after a defeat. Its vitality is wonderful. It has outlived a dozen opposing organizations, and it has held to its ancient breeds while others have caught at every excitement or novelty brought to the surface by events. In the country especially the party have made their appearance to sound party principle a matter as personal as their religion—though in a different way. It is a matter on which they have permitted themselves to become enthusiastic. You cannot change them. The hardfisted Democracy cling to their faith under defeats and trials, and are withal imbued with sentimental feelings never seen in the conglomerate ranks of their opponents. The Republicans fall to pieces unless they can be kept at a welding heat by passion and excitement. If these cannot be kept up against their opponents they break out in their own ranks.

"Under these circumstances there is every reason to hope for the success of the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election. The Democratic vote in this State last fall, under the circumstances, was a marvellous one. To my mind it amounts to a demostration that the State can be carried by the Democratic candidates whoever they may be. We have had our fight and it is over. There are no feuds or jealousies left to raukle inwardly.

"There is another element now coming to the surface which will tend strongly to increase this harmony. The town meetings and elections are at hand. About twenty thousand town officers are to be elected and there is probably an average of three candidates to an office. All these men are doing everything in their power to unite the party and concentrate its undivided strength on the town elections. People in the country really care less about who shall be President of the United States than who shall be supervisor of their town or justice of the peace or perhaps school commissioner. These will all vote for the supervisor and will work with united energy to secure the election of their party's candidate. This is especially true of the Democrats' much more so, I think, than in the case of the Republicans. The old sor es of the Democratic party, as I have said, are on the surface, and therefore not only not dangerous but can easily be reach ed to be healed. Whatever healing process is necessary will, no doubt, be completed by the spring elections.

"As to candidates on the Republican side, the m en who have opposed the present Admin istration appear to favor Grant and his stro ngest opponent now is Blaine The fight is so sharp that it may end in bringing up a new man, as has happened before. The third term is against Grant, and Blaine is too much of a Republicanto suit his party. The Republican pa ty does not like violent men in office, though it always praises them for their boldness in the fight. Morton, Chandler, Blaineand men of that stamp were thrown over in 1876, and the more malleable and less wellknown man from Ohio was picked up and made President. Something of the kind is likely to be done again.

"On the Democratic side there is a rediness to take up any man who can unite all factions. As they are all anxious to harmonize, a way will be found to carry out their wishes. Outside of this State Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, English and others have been spoken of as Presidential candidates, and either of them, I should think, would prove acceptable. The Democracy cannot go astray in making their selection. The man whom they will nominate has every prospect of success.

"The controversies in the Democratic party in New York are much less dangerous than they seem to be. There are great and enduring reasons why this State should uphold the Democratic party and its principles. In the first place there is here much less of the sectional feeling than elsewhere. Our business men, merchants and manufrctures are constantly brought in contact with the people of the South in the course of their transactions, whereby they learn the difficulties under which they labor their desire not only to promote their own interests, but in doing so the interests of the country at large. The intercourse has much more influence than Congressional debates or the appeals in our journals to political prejudice. The same thing is also felt to a degree in religious and other organizations. The war upon the South has not been over-acted. It has been carried so far that now there is no reaction, and this cannot fail to benefit the Democratic party, which is the party of enlightened conversatism."

There are other and stronger reasons why New York must be Democratic. Its commercial position demands that it shall oppose the centralizing policy of the Republican party. That policy is destructive of the interests and welfare of the State. With its great wealth and population it has the least relative representation in the Senate of the United States of any State in the Union, and all questions of centralization will always be most hurtful to those who have the least representative power and the most wealth to be taxed."

"Whoever will study the interests of New York cannot fail to see that it must be a Democratic State despite the follies or errors of the leading men of that party."

WASHINGTON.

Fernando Wood's Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Bonds.

How it is Proposed to Relieve the Freedman's Bank.

FERNANDO WOOD'S FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Fernando Wood has completed the revision of his Refunding bill for the $777,000,000 of six and five per cent. bonds that will mature between December next and July, 1881. He will present it to the House on Monday and ask its immediate reference. The committee, he thinks, will consider it in time to enable him to speak upon it within a month, should he determine not to speak pending its consideration. While expecting more or less opposition upon general principles to this measure, as to any other tending to lower the rate of interest, Mr. Wood is so confident of the strength and wisdom of his position that he asserts his full belief in speedy success. "I understand," he said, "from precisely what quarters opposition will come, and I appreciate the reasons for it, but I am sure that when the bill is heard and I make my explanations it will be seen that what I propose is not only necessary in the interests of the Government, but that it will also be beneficial in the highest degree to the interests of investors, and that then those who may be getting ready to oppose me will find that they have been more frightened than hurt. There was the same kind of opposition when I suggested in committee to issue four per cent bonds. The cry was raised against the suggestion that it was an agrarian measure to stop refunding. Now, four per cents. are at such a premium that, considering that they are but thirty-six year bonds, 3½ per cent. fifty year bonds would be quite as good an investment, and for that purpose would sell as readily in the market. I can make this very clear whenever it may be proper for me to do so, and as I said, as soon as the bill is understood, not by sections but as a whole, I apprehend there will be no difficulty about its passage or about a general rejoicing at the surprise it will cause."

Mr. Wood's bill is divided into six sections. The first continues and makes applicable the existing Funding law of 1870 as to the refunding of 1868 and 1881 bonds, with the one difference that the new bonds to be issued shall bear 3½ per cent., except as otherwise provided for. The second section defines the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish regulations and to execute the authority conferred by the act. The third section proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall utilize the available cash balance in the Treasury over and above 25 per cent. to be reserved for resumption purposes, the same as the law governing bank reserves for resumption, and use the surplus to purchase the maturing bonds on the best terms possible, at the rate, if possible, of $10,000,000 per month. The fourth section provides that there be issued in certificates any amount required, not to exceed $50,000,000 at any one time outstanding, that shall cease to bear interest after one year. They must then be converted into bonds. When so converted the Secretary shall be authorized to reissue more, so as to have them always within the reach of the poorer classes. To prevent such combinations and speculations as defeated the objects of the Ten-Dollar Certificate law previously, it will be a penal offense, punishable with imprisonment, to employ any person or agent to procure certificates or to make combinations through agents, bankers, speculators, or others for that purpose. The fifth section creates a new bond, to be called the national banking circulation bond, bearing 3 per cent. interest. These are to be created for the purpose of becoming security for circulating notes of the banks, and they are to be deposited with the Register of the Treasury. They shall be issued from time to time as required for the purpose named, to the extent of the requirements of the banks, provided the national debt shall not be increased in consequence. Whenever the limitation would be applied the Secretary of the Treasury under this rule will be authorized to exchange this per cent. bonds at par with banks now holding bonds maturing in 1880 and 1881, allowing interest on the bonds to the extent entitled to at the time of exchange.

Mr. Wood says that fully two-thirds of the bonds on deposit here for the banks will mature in 1881 and that they must then be paid off whether the banks choose to exchange or not. Besides, as an offset to any supposed inconvenience, he hopes that supplementary to this bill he may soon introduce another relieving the banks of half if not all the tax on their circulation. This would certainly be done if this bill should become a law and the banks should soon be compelled to take the new bonds. He says the tax on the circulation is about the only war tax not repealed, and in his opinion it is entirely unnecessary and too heavy a burden on the banking capital of the times. According to the bill $100,000,000 of the $150,000,000 reserved in the Treasury would be used to buy bonds, leaving $680,000,000 to be refunded into 3 per cents. for the national bank deposit.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of the Census have been fixed upon, or at least nearly all of them. The Pennsylvania list is as follows:

First District—Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas H. Sherwood.

Second—Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties, Professor H. C. Snowden, of Delaware.

Third—Berks, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, E. A. Howell of Reading.

Fourth—Bucks, Carbon, Lehigh, Montgomery and Northumberland counties, General Schall of Norristown.

Fifth—Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Sullivan, Wayne and Wyoming counties, A. B. Dunning of Lackawanna.

Sixth—Bradford, Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Susquehanna and Tioga counties, —— Hayes of Bradford.

Seventh—Adams, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union and York counties, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon.

Eighth—Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset and Westmoreland counties, Harry Markle of Westmoreland.

Ninth—Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties, A. Murdock of Washington.

Tenth—Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties, D. S. Richmond of Meadville.

WEDDING BELLS.

The eldest daughter of the late Secretary Stanton, Miss Eleanore A. Stanton, was married last evening at the Church of the Epiphany to Lieut. James C. Bush, U. S. A. Surgeon General Barnes gave the bride away. Many of the old friends of the ex-Secretary were present, and prominent among the guests was General Sherman. The only surviving children of Mr. Stanton, Lewis and Miss Bessie, were present. The church was handsomely decorated with Christmas evergreens, and the six bridesmaids in white, with large bouquets of red roses, and the groomesmen, in full uniform of the United States army, made a very brilliant display. Lieutenant Bush is stationed at Fortress Monroe. Their reception this evening was largely attended by notables. Mrs. Edwin L. Stanton, the widow of the ex-Secretary's oldest son, presided at the residence of the Stanton children.

Ten Reasons Against Tilden.

[New York Sun.]

There is more or less talk by follows like Randall and Robinson about renominating Mr. Tilden. I subjoin ten conclusive reasons why he should not be nominated:

1. Mr. Kelly might not like it.
2. Mr. Hendricks does not favor him.
3. Mr. Wallace is opposed to him.
4. Railroad and steamship interests depending on Government support will not contribute to his campaign fund.
5. The great Southern leaders like Hampton and Lamar don't want him.
6. He made too many enemies while he was Governor of New York.
7. The Greenbackers and soft-money men do not approve of his financial views.
8. He would not, therefore, be harmoniously supported.
9. No other leader would be opposed by all these elements.
10. The Democratic party needs more experience."

The Riot Claims Settlement.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The bonds which the Commissioners of Allegheny county have decided to issue for the settlement of the compromised riot claims have all been subscribed for, and all but two thousand dollars are taken in Allegheny county. This certainly indicates that the people of that county have faith in themselves, and that the ups and downs of Pittsburgh finances have not destroyed credit at home. The amount of bonds to be issued at once is $1,741,000, and they will be registered or coupon bonds, as the subscribers may desire. Allegheny county, and Pittsburgh in particular, is felicitating itself upon this settlement of a matter that has seriously disturbed it, and is the more satisfied because it does not to any appreciable extent increase the taxation.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

Six Ballots by the Democratic Caucus and no Nomination.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 10.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says the Holmes county delegates were seated today—two Greenbackers and one Democrat. The Democratic caucus last night failed to make a nomination, six ballots being taken. The last resulted as follows: Barksdale, 52½; Walthall, 38½; Singleton, 36; Martin, 2; Jeff Davis, 1; Featherstone, 1. The caucus then adjourned until Monday night. The impression prevails that if Barksdale is not nominated on the first or second ballot on Monday night, some dark horse will carry off the honors.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

48-Page Floral Autograph Album. Illustrated with Birds, Scrolls, Ferns, &c. Covers Elegantly Gilded. Also 47 Select Quotations. All 15c., postpaid, (stamps taken). Agents wanted. G. W. Bocemsder, West Haven, Ct. de27:4tW.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use in my practice I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer giving their Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM. ja3:4tW 181 Pearl St., New York.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:dyW

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HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is inactive: if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes,** not **hours,** to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 938,322 98
Exchanges	167,215 22

The following, from a little book issued by Walker Boureau & Co. of Philadelphia, gives a good showing for our Pittsburgh bonds. It shows the gradual rise of each class of securities:

	1879 Jan.	May.	Aug.	Dec.
Pittsburgh City 5's, reg. and coup	—	91	—	95
Pittsburgh City 6's, municipal	—	—	102	—
Pittsburgh City 7's, water loan, r. and c...108	113	115¼	116¼	
Pittsburgh City 7's'S't impr'vt. reg. 1883-1886. 90	102¾	—	106¼	

Cotton Strong.

The New York *World* says, regarding cotton: The actual position of cotton continues very strong—based on the heavy increase in the demand for consumption all over the world. So great has been the increase thus far that it has swallowed up most of the half million bales excess that have reached the ports, and if the demand is to continue the staple is destined to far higher figures; even with a crop of 5,500,000 bales. At least, such is the best conservative opinion in the trade, though a few think otherwise, and have been bold enough to sell the market down during the past few days, including to-day. This was done, too, in the face of a firm Liverpool market, when a flat one was anticipated in response to the large receipts Saturday. The bull strength rests on the splendid manufacturing advices abroad, as well as the large trade going forward at home.

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	51
Reading	35½	35¾
P., T. & B	14¾	15
Lehigh Valley	52¾	53
U. Co. & N. J	152	....
Central Transportation Co	46	46½
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	114	117
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	112	....
Northern Pacific	35½	35¾
Do preferred	59	59½
Lehigh Navigation Co	37¾	38
Philadelphia & Erie	18¾	19
Hestonville	25¼	25¾

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Governments generally steady, and the new loans were a shade higher. Railroad bonds active and strong; C., C. & I. C. incomes advanced 5 per cent. to 43¼, and closed at 53, Chesapeake & Ohio, class B, rose to 69, Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 to 76½, and Wabash seconds to 101½. State bonds dull, except Virginia, which, on active inquiry, rose 2¼ per cent. The stock market was in the main buoyant on a large volume of business. At intervals during the day there were slight reactions caused by realizations, but the highest quotations of the day were generally made toward the close. Prices advanced 1 to 10¾ per cent., Alton & Terre Haute leading the upward movement. Union Pacific, Canada Southern, Illinois Central, Erie, Pacific Mail and the coal stocks were also conspicuous in the advance. The telegraph shares were irregular and declined 1½ per cent. for the day. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis also fell off 1¾, closing at 92¼, Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred closed at 17½. Arizona Mining declined to 13, at which price it was taken by inside parties, closing at 13¼. Lake Shore was firm on the ratification of the traffic agreement with the Wabash. The sharp rise in Alton & Terre Haute shares was due to reports of new litigation to benefit the company, and of a movement among stockholders to obtain a more satisfactory settlement with the parties against whom the company recently had suits. Among investment shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sold up to 143¼. New Jersey Central advanced on a report that the forthcoming annual statement will be favorable. The dealings in Union Pacific to-day were upon a larger scale than for some time past. The prices advanced on large purchases. The excellent condition of property and increased earnings of the company are at the bottom of the movement. Pacific Mail was active and sold up to 41⅞@42. The increased activity and strength in this stock is due to statements made by friends of the company of increased earnings and a prosperous future. They say it is expected by June next that the entire debt of the Pacific Mail Company will be paid, except a million of bonds held by the Panama Railroad Company, which do not fall due until 1884. Should this anticipation be realized, and the present large traffic of the line seems to assure it, a sinking fund will be set apart sufficient to cancel the bonds at maturity, and dividends will be inaugurated. It may, however, be concluded by the management to fund what little is now left of the outstanding indebtedness, in which event dividends may be reasonably expected very soon, as the company has been earning a dividend for a year past. It is stated six per cent. can be paid per annum with a sinking fund to extinguish the debt, and eight per cent. after it has been paid off.

A meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of Trunk Lines of Railway is called for the 20th inst., at their office in this city. The subjects to be discussed are: First—A revision of the "Percentage table." Second—A revision of tariff to New England and interior points. Third—Tariff from West to South Atlantic ports via Northern Ports. Fourth—Adjustment of tariff to European ports via different Atlantic ports. Fifth—Changes in classification. Besides these set topics any other subjects relating to the business of the Joint Executive Committee may be brought before the meeting.

Transactions aggregated 353,000 shares, of which 115,000 were Erie, 5,500 Lake Shore, 5,600 Northwest, 7,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lackawanna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Reading, 2,600 C., C. & I. C., 3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 5,500 Canada Southern, 5,000 St. Joes, 1,300 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 4,400 Illinois Central, 3,000 Lake Erie & Western, 36,000 Louisville & Nashville, 4,200 Michigan Central, 2,000 Mobile & Ohio, 6,200 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 8,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 3,400 Northern Pacific, 4,300 Ohios, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 12,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 10,000 Alton & Terre Haute, 8,600 Iron Mountain, 20,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Kansas & Texas and 7,000 Central Arizona.

▶ Close—Money 4@6 per cent.; closing at 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 482¼, sight exchange 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	104½	New 4s coupons	104½
New 5s coupons	103⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	121½
New 4½s coupons	107⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½s	45¼	Virginia 6s	20
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s new	20
St. Joe	104	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	32½	Deferred	111
Tennessee 6s new	30		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	132¾	Iron Mountain	54¾
Panama	175	St. L. & San F.	42½
Fort Wayne	113¾	Do. preferred	84
C. & P.	110	First	78½
Illinois Central	103¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	39½
B. & Q.	143¾	Kan. & Tex	40½
C. & A.	108	Union Pacific	92½
Do. preferred	120	Kansas Pacific	95¾
N. Y. Central	134	N. Pacific	34⅝
Harlem	155	Do. preferred	59
Lake Shore	101¾	Louisville & N.	90¼
Can. Southern	73½	Houston & Texas	64
Michigan Central	90⅝	W. U. Tel	102
Erie	44⅜	A. P. Tel	41¼
Do. preferred	71⅛	Pacific Mail	41¾
N. W. C	91⅞	Little Pittsburgh	29½
Do. preferred	107	Adams Ex	106½
St. Paul	78⅝	Fargo Ex	101¼
Do. preferred	105	American Ex	98½
St. P. & Min	47½	U. S. Express	48½
St. P. & S. City	39½	Quicksilver	23
Do. preferred	76	Do. preferred	67¾
Del. & Lack	87½	Lead'ville	4½
Morris & Essex	104	Central Pacific	109¾
Del. & Hudson	76½	Union Firsts	109¼
N. J. Central	83½	Land Grants	113¾
O. & M	31½	Sinking Funds	116
Do. preferred	61	Lehigh Wilkes	109
Chesapeake & O	23	St. P. & S. C. First	98¼
Mobile & O	26¾	C. C. & I. C. First	86½
C. C. C. & I	78½	Erie seconds	88¾
C. C. & I. C	22½	Reading	70¾
I. C. & Lafayette	6	Central Arizona	13½
B. C. R. & N	59	Caribon	5
A. & T. H	29½	Excelsior	24½
Do preferred	68½	Homestake	57
W. St. L. & P	43⅝	Ontario	38¾
Do. preferred	68½	Standard	223¾
H. & St. Joe	36½	Lake Erie Western	30¾
Do. preferred	67¼		

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.

Alpha	11	Noonday	5
Alta	4¼	Bechtel	1⅝
Belcher	9½	Boston Con	1⅝
Best & Belcher	13	Bulwer	10½
Bullion	4⅞	Golden Terra	1
California	4⅜	South Bulwer	1
Chollar	8¾	Lady Wash'ton	21–32
Cons Virginia	4½	Black Hawk	¾
Crown Point	5⅜	Giant Con Abe	1
Eureka Cons	17	Silver King	6¾
Exchequer	3¾	Real del Monte	1⅜
Gould & Curry	6¼	Tyler	3⅝
Grand Prize	1⅜	Excelsior	1
Hale & Norcross	8¾	Leviathan	13–32
Julia Cons	2¾	Caledonia	1¾
Justice	2⅝	Fairfax	1
Mexican	13–16	Leeds	13–16
Northern Belle	10⅝	McClinton	15–16
Ophir	20⅝	North Belle Isle	....
Overman	9⅜	Tiptop	9¼
Raymond & Ely	1	Belcher Con	....
Savage	7¼	Navajo	13–32
Sierra Nevada	21⅞	Caledonia, B. H	3
Union Con	46½	Dudley	19–32
Yellow Jacket	11	Maryland Con	....
Chollar Potosi	4¾	Maybell	5–16
Bodie	9	Manhattan	1⅞
Imperial	27–32	Goodshow	13–32
Martin White	1¼	Hillside	1¾
Mono	6¾	Jackson	3¼
Independence	1	Syndicate	1¾
Con Pacific	4¾	Leopard	3–32
Mammoth	2¾	Tuscarora	....
Belle Isle	1¾	Silver Hill	27–32
Tioga	3⅜	Kossuth	....
North Bonanza	19–32	Trojan	....
Argenta	1¾	Original Keystone	....
South Noonday	1⅝		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	235	Pewabec	48
Copper Falls	6	Quincy	30
Franklin	36½	Ridge	7¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 14.—Consols for money, 97 13-16. Railroad bonds—Central, 107; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 46⅝; do. seconds, 91¾; Reading, 35¾.

United States bonds—New 5s, 106⅞; 4½s, 110¼; 4s, 107⅛.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes, 81 65c.

ANTWERP, January 14.—Refined petroleum, 19f.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Cotton dull at 7¾@7¾; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 15,000.

Fine American cheese, 71s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 13.—The *Mark Lane Express* in review of the British grain trade for the past week says: "In consequence of comparatively favorable weather the farmers have been actively engaged with arrears of sowing. Consequently threshing was somewhat neglected, and deliveries of wheat at the principal markets have diminished. The condition of a majority of the offerings, however, was so bad millers would scarcely look at samples. The sales have been few and only dry lots maintained prices. The bulk of business in Mark Lane consisted of purchases by country millers of hard, dry foreign wheats as a substitute for, or mixture with English. Business in Mark Lane has been depressed, as in view of America's large surplus buyers were content to satisfy immediate requirements, and in consequence of a weaker feeling on the part of holders they have been enabled to do so on rather easier terms. Buyers appear to attach but little importance to the great speculative movement in America. Judging from the present apathetic state of the grain trade and the fact that stocks at the principal ports in the United Kingdom are considerably in excess of those at the same time last year, while the quantity on passage exceeds 2,250,000 quarters, it is improbable that hopes of American speculation will be, just at present, realized. Stocks of maize in this country are unusually small. Prices, however, have fallen three shillings per quarter on a fortnight, doubtless owing to practically unbounded stock in America. Oats rather favored sellers in consequence of comparatively light imports. Arrivals at ports of call were moderate and trade decidedly quiet. Wheat declined a shilling to a shilling and six pence per quarter. There has been an improved inquiry for maize at a reduction of a shilling per quarter. Wheat for shipment was quiet, buyers still holding off, though some sellers are offering at a shilling to a shilling and six pence per quarter decline. Maize was neglected at a shilling decline. Sales of English wheat last week 30,075 quarters at 46s 2d per quarter, against 37,400 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending January 3d, 1,282,794 hundred weights of wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, January 14.

Business to-day, as has been the case for some days past, was rather slow in all branches except the grocery trade which seems to feel the revival looked for after the holidays. Advices from the East and West in relation to grain are to the effect that prices have declined, but dealers here do not as yet feel disposed to lower the figures given below. The market is entirely in the hands of the speculators. Dealers in country produce and dairy product say they might as well close up shop if the present unseasonable weather is to continue much longer. It has a most discouraging effect upon their trade.

Eastern journals report that American butter is growing in demand every day in England, and the trade promises to assume large proportions. Butter dealers in the export trade claim that a greater number of packages of butter have exchanged hands in the market the past season than ever before. American shippers of the article in one week received $500,000. The total manufacture of salt in the Saginaw valley and surrounding country, aggregated 2,000,000 barrels during the year 1879. The main competitor in the West with which Saginaw salt has to contend is the Syracuse, N. Y., district.

Following are the ruling quotations today for wholesale transactions. On small sales of course an advance is made:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 00@3 50; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ℔ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@23c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $3 50@4 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ℔ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13½@14c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 14@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 7@8c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@10c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ℔ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 19c; in cases, 19@20c; pickled, 16@17c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@17c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Shellbarks, 90c@$1 00; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@52c ℔ bushel; peachblows, 52@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 9@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 13c; geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½ ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 25@5 50 ℔ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 per 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 65@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18¾@20¼
In bulk	16¾@18¾
Lower grades	15 @17
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @29
Sugars.	
Standard A	9¾@10
Fine B	9 @9¼
Ex. C	8¾@ 9¼
Refined yel	8¼@ 8¾
New Orleans	8 @ 8¾
Granulated	10½
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	10¾
Cut loaf	11
Syrups.	
Choice maple fir'd	42
Prime " "	40
Choice sugar syrup	40
Prime " "	38
Good " "	35
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	45 @
Allspice	18 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	16 @16½
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5¼@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25@1 00
Gunpowder	35@1 00
Japan	30@ 75
Oolong	28@ 80
Souchong	25@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville mar'd	48@60
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Fine twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'lfd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	50
Strictly prime	48
Prime	46
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6½
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	13
Stearine ℔ set	11
Mould ℔ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Extra, " "	1 60
Dairy, " "	1 65

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red $6 75@7 25; extra choice amber $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; patents $8 25@8 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 50; low grade $4 00@5 50. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 50@3 00 ℔ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 38@1 40; amber and mixed $1 36@1 39; rejected 95c@$1 05.

CORN—Yellow shelled 49@50c; mixed 48@50c; yellow ear 48@52c.

OATS—Prime white 45@46c; mixed do. 43@44c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 95c; prime York State $1 05; medium 80@85c; stained 70@75c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@95c.

RYE—Western 90@93c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs $4 12@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels, $3 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60@65c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@19 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prarie $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 50@16 00 ℔ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; coarse do. $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $22 00@23 00 ℔ ton.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	7
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ℔ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	6
Do. short rib sides	8½
Do. clear sides	8¾
Mess pork, ℔ bbl	14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8½
Do. do. in half bbls	9
Do. do. in buckets	9¾
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Wood enware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ℔ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ℔ lb; currants, 6½c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; new Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ℔ case, $8 00; Oranges ℔ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ℔ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ℔ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ℔ doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs ℔ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ℔ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ℔ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ℔ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 00; George's cod fish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless lake, $4 50; halibut, smoked, ℔ lb, 9c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ℔ lb, 50@55c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, January 14, 1880.

Within the past few days the oil market in this city has been dull and lifeless, a smaller number of sales having been effected than for some weeks past, yet prices keep well up. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Exchange will be held on Monday next at 10 A. M. It was commented on to-day as a significant fact, that Jim Keene, the great wheat speculator, has been elected a Director of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company. Their certificates sold yesterday within ⅛ of the United Pipe Line figures. It will be remembered that some time ago, when the oil market went "booming," the announcement was made that Jim Keene was dabbling in the "oleaginous" fluid. It now appears the report was well founded. Opened at $1 13⅜, advanced to $1 13¾, declined to and closed at $1 13¼.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	*Price Paid.*
4,000	$1 13⅜
27,000	1 13¼

Total sales and resales, 31,000 barrels.

Shipments, 50,369 barrels; charters, 44,100 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—Market opened steady at $1 13¼ bid for old, and $1 13¾ c bid for seller next week.

OIL CITY, January 14.—Market opened at $1 13¾ bid for old.

PARKER, January 14.—Market opened at $1 13¼ bid for old; market closed with $1 13¼ bid for old.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following figures, taken from the *Shipping and Commercial List*, show the exports of petroleum from the United States to the different countries of the world during 1879:

	1879.	Total— 1878.	1877.
New York	293,992,095	214,723,657	247,966,845
Boston	8,998,025	4,168,226	4,230,862
Philadelphia	92,343,108	74,904,787	49,068,974
Baltimore	22,966,928	37,712,900	44,858,164
Richmond	2,328,370	901,138	3,123,672
Portland	120,018	.....	.....
Total	galls. 417,648,544	332,410,700	349,246,917
Equal to bbls of 40 galls	10,441,213	8,310,268	8,731,173

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 14.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12⅞@13c; futures weak. Flour dull; receipts, 7,000 barrels; superfine State and western, $4 90@5 40; common to good, $5 45@5 90; good to choice, $6 00@8 50; white wheat extra, $6 50@7 00; extra Ohio, $5 90@7 75; St. Louis, $5 90@8 25; Minnesota patent process, $7 00@9 00. Wheat unsettled and lower; receipts, 30,000 bushels; ungraded $1 30@1 37; No. 3 spring, $1 35@1 36; No. 2 do., $1 44@1 45; ungraded red $1 45@1 47; Kansas No. 3 red $1 35; No. 2 red $1 48@1 50½; ungraded white, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 43; No. 1 do., sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 47⅛@1 48¾; No. 2 red January, sales of 88,000 bushels at $1 48@1 51; February, sales of 456,000 bushels at $1 49¼@1 53¼; March, sales of 384,000 bushels at $1 51¾@1 56; May, sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 52½@1 53. Rye dull; western 94c. Corn quiet; receipts, 36,000 bushels; ungraded, 57@61c; steamer, 58½@58⅝c; No. 2 January, 60¼@61c; February, 59¼c; March, 59¼@59¾c. Oats dull; receipts, 43,000 bushels; western mixed, 47@48c; white western, 47¼@49¼c. Hay strong at 75c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and quiet; Rio cargoes 14¼@17c; jobl ots 14¼@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses steady and in fair demand; New Orleans, 40@52c. Rice in good demand; Carolina 7@7¾c. Petroleum firm; United 13¾c; crude 7⅛@8¼c; refined 8c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin firm at $1 60@1 65. Turpentine 48c. Eggs steady; western, 12@17c. Leather—demand active; Hemlock sole $28@31. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 42@58c; pulled 50@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@38c. Pork quiet and firm; mess, $12 75@13 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats quiet and steady; long clear, $7 37½; short clear $7 62½. Lard steady; prime steam, $8 05. Butter firm; western, 16@28c. Cheese firmer; western, 10@14c. Whisky nominal; held at $1 15.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; new sheathing, $28 00; ingot lake, $21 75@21 87½. Pig iron in good demand; Scotch, $33@36; American, $36@40; Russia sheeting, $13 25. Nails—Cut, $4 75@4 85; clinch, $6 25@7 25.

BALTIMORE—JANUARY 14.—Flour lower; western superfine $4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 25; do family, $6 50@7 25. Wheat—Western opened steady, fell off and closed lower to seller; No. 2 western winter red, spot and January, $1 43: February $1 45⅛@1 45¾; March $1 50@1 50¼; April $1 52¼@1 52½; May $1 53½@1 54. Corn—Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet; western mixed spot, January, February and March 47¼@47½c; April, 57⅛@58c. May, 57⅜@58c; steamer 56c. Oats dull; western white 47@48c; do mixed 46@47c; Pennsylvania 47@48c. Rye dull at 94@95c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $14 00. Bulk meats—loose shoulders $7 00; clear rib sides, $7 12½@7 25; do packed, $8 50@7 75. Bacon—shoulders, $7 00; clear rib sides, $7 25. Hams 10½@11c. Lard, $8 50. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 23@26c; fair to good 19@23c. Eggs dull and lower at 14@16. Petroleum—crude nominal; refined dull at 7¾@8c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 14½@16¾c. Sugar strong; A soft 9¾c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 11½@1 12. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 1s 6d; grain 4d. Receipts—Flour, 1,673 barrels; wheat, 8,800 bushels; corn, 164,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,400 bushels; corn, 96,800 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 35,800 bushels; corn, 156,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY 14.—Flour greatly depressed; western extra $3 25@5 50; Minnesota family medium, $6 37½; good $6 62½; Ohio and Indiana family good $7 00; St. Louis fancy, $7 50; Minnesota patent process $8 00. Rye flour neglected at $5 25. Wheat quiet; rejected $1 36; No. 2 red in elevator $1 45½; No. 2 red January, $1 45⅝ bid; $1 4¾ asked; February, $1 46⅜ bid; $1 46¾ asked; March, $1 49 bid; $1 49¼ asked. Corn quiet; sail yellow on track 59@59½c; steamer on track 58c; sail mixed January 58¼c bid; 59c asked; February 57½c bid; 58c asked. Oats dull and lower; stained 47c; mixed 48c; white 48¾@49c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter in fair demand; creamery extra 32@34c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27@28c; Western Reserve extra 24@25c. Eggs steady; western 18c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 37,000 bushels; oats, 8,500 bushels; rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—None.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and active, but weak and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 25; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25 cash; $1 26¼@$1 26¼ February; $1 26⅝@1 26¾ March; No 3 $1 08@1 09. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; 39⅞c cash; 40c February; 44½c May; rejected 36c. Oats steady and firm 34¼c cash; 34¼c bid February; 38¾c May. Rye steady and firm. Barley firmer. Timothy easier at $2 75@2 82. Dressed hogs steady and in good demand at $5 10@5 30. Pork active but lower; $13 20 cash; $13 27½@13 30 February; $13 42½@13 45 March. Lard active but lower; $7 55 cash; $7 65@7 69½ February; $7 77½@7 80 March. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn, 119,000 bushels; oats 23,000 bushels; rye, 725 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active and lower; $1 25¼ February; $1 25⅞ March. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; declined ¼c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 34¾c February; 38¼c May. Pork active but lower; $13 12½@13 15 Febuary; $13 30 bid March. Lard easier; declined 2½c.

MILWAUKEE—JANUARY 14.—Flour quiet and in fair demand opened and advanced 1¼c; during the afternoon the market was panicky and lower; closing steadier; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 25¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25¼; No. 2, $1 23¼; January, $1 23¼; February, $1 23¾; March, $1 25¼; sales at $1 23@1 27¾. February No. 3, $1 08½; No. 4 $1 02; rejected 93c. Corn nominally neglected; No. 2, 40c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 34¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 77c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring, cash, 74¼c. Provisions easier. Mess pork quiet; $13 25 cash; $13 40 March. Lard—Prime steam $7 65 cash; $7 75 March. Live hogs weak at $4 40@4 75; dressed hogs easier at $5 10@5 15. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; barley, 3,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 33,000 barrels; wheat, 450 bushels; barley, 900 bushels.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 14.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour weaker; family $6 10@6 25; fancy $6 90. Wheat dull and lower at $1 36@1 31. Corn dull at 41c. Oats—Demand light but holders firm at 39@40c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley quiet at 90c. Pork firm at $13 25@13 50. Lard—Demand active at $7 50@7 55. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders $4 37½; clear rib $6 60; clear $6 75. Bacon dull; shoulders $5 25; clear rib $7 37½@7 50; clear $7 50@7 62½. Greenmeats strong; shoulders $4 25; sides $6 25@6 37½; hams $7 50@7 75. Whisky dull at $1 08. Butter quiet and unchanged; choice western reserve 23@25c; choice Central Ohio 20@21c. Linseed oil steady at 75c.

TOLEDO—JANUARY 14.—Wheat easier; amber Michigan, spot, $1 35; March $1 39; No. 2 red January $1 35; February $1 37; March $1 40; April $1 42; May $1 44; No. 3 red Wabash $1 16½; western amber $1 35; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 37½. Corn steady, high mixed 41¾c; No. 2, spot, 41c; May 46½c; rejected 40¼c. Oats dull and nominal. Cloverseed—prime $4 90. Hogs $5 30. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 b